

## Most Israelis favour Lebanon pullout

TEL AVIV (R) — A national poll published Friday showed that 39.5 per cent of those questioned favour an immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Only 14 per cent said they wanted the troops to stay in Lebanon according to the poll carried out for the independent newspaper Haaretz by the Public Opinion Research Institute. A further 18.5 per cent support a withdrawal on condition the Syrians also leave Lebanon. Another 15.1 per cent only want Israeli forces to pull back to a line further south than the one they now hold near the port of Sidon. The growing rate of casualties has resulted in an ever increasing number of demands by parliamentarians and public committees for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all of Lebanon.

# Jordan Times

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## Iraq to boost People's Army

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's paramilitary People's Army will grow by 90,000 this year to 650,000 men, its commander-in-chief Taha Yassin Ramadan was Friday quoted as saying. In an interview with the monthly magazine Hurra Al Waran, Mr. Ramadan, who is first deputy prime minister, said the force included more than 100,000 non-Iraqi Arab volunteers, most of them Egyptians. He said 100,000 men of the People's Army which supports the million-strong regular army, were permanently stationed on the 180-kilometre border with Iran, which Iraq has been at war with since September 1980. Over 30,000 of them saw action during Iraq's northern offensive last year, he added.

Iraq to hit selected Iranian targets, page 2

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## Israel orders partial closure of Bir Zeit

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli authorities in the West Bank Thursday ordered the immediate partial closure of the Palestinian Bir Zeit University for three months because of an anti-Israeli demonstration by students on Tuesday. Last Tuesday, some 400 students demonstrated outside the old campus of the university in the centre of Bir Zeit, shouting anti-Israeli slogans and throwing stones at passing vehicles and staged a sit-in protest against an attempt to sabotage Al Aqsa Mosque last Friday.

## Israeli patrol attacked in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Commandos fired two rocket-propelled grenades at an Israeli position in Sidon Friday, damaging an armoured personnel carrier, eyewitnesses said. They said the Israelis opened automatic gunfire in all directions, damaging six cars parked near the customs department, but the commandos escaped.

## Bomb threat closes AUB

BEIRUT (R) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) suspended classes for one day Friday after receiving a threat of a bomb attack, a spokesman said. University sources said the temporary closure was also due to continuing clashes in the southern suburbs.

## Israel to hold army call-up exercise

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel will hold a public mobilisation exercise soon involving several thousand reservists and vehicles, the army announced Thursday. Israel held a similar exercise last November at a time of military tension with Syria. Military sources said that exercise was one of the largest held for several years.

## Andreotti to meet Qadhafi in Tripoli

ROME (R) — Italy's Foreign Minister, Giulio Andreotti, will go to Libya Sunday for talks aimed at improving the often chilly relations between the two countries, a Foreign Ministry source said here Friday. During his two-day stay in Tripoli he will meet Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi for talks officially described as covering a wide variety of topics with no particular agenda.

## Bourguiba lifts state of emergency

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba Friday lifted a nationwide state of emergency he imposed a month ago during a wave of bloody "bread riots" in the Tunisian news agency TAP reported. A spokesman for the Interior Ministry said the move marked a second stage in the return to normal policing methods after the army was called in on Jan. 3 to quell rioting sparked by near year increases in the price of bread. Mr. Bourguiba last week lifted the night curfew and called the army off the streets.

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# Army claims victory in fierce Beirut fighting

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Lebanese army claimed victory Friday in a battle with militiamen that shook Beirut with some of the heaviest fighting since last September's "mountain war."

Thunderous tank, rocket and artillery barrages kept residents awake through the night. The fighting that began Thursday raged for 17 hours and continued Friday morning.

Sporadic clashes and shelling duels persisted into the afternoon, but a local ceasefire at 9 a.m. (1170M GMT) appeared to mark the completion of the army's push to regain four positions in the Shi'ite southern suburbs.

An army spokesman said the positions, overrun Thursday by the Amal (hope) militia, were retaken between 4 and 5 a.m.

Amal denied that the army had recaptured the posts, which included the gutted Maronite church of St. Michael, but well-informed sources said armoured units had done it after a tough fight and had gone on to take two other Amal outposts nearby.

U.S. Marines serving with the Multi-National Force (MNF) went on "condition one," their highest alert, and scammed into bunkers when two rockets crashed near their base at Beirut airport shortly after midnight. Marine spokesman Maj. Denis Brooks said.

The rockets landed near hangars of Trans-Mediterranean Airways at the northeast corner of the airport. Maj. Brooks said. "They exploded, but nothing else happened. Nobody did anything," he said.

## Geneva talks impossible, says Junblatt

ROME (R) — Lebanese opposition Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt was quoted Friday as saying it was impossible to resume the Geneva talks on reconciliation between the rival factions fighting in Lebanon.

"A reconvening of the Geneva conference is impossible," he told the Rome daily La Repubblica in a Damascus interview.

Mr. Junblatt said that when the talks adjourned in November Lebanese President Amin Gemayel "was entrusted with a precise mission: to obtain the cancellation of the agreement with Israel" for withdrawal of its invasion forces from Lebanon.

"But what did Gemayel do? Nothing. He went back to using force and the cannons of the New Jersey," Mr. Junblatt said.

frontal for which the opposition had accused President Amin Gemayel of massing troops. It was sparked by arrests made by the army in the southern suburbs and by the discovery in west Beirut of an eight-ton Shi'ite cache of ammunition, automatic weapons, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades, the sources reported.

They said Amal, which accused the army of sniping at its positions, responded at noon Thursday by taking to the streets and overrunning the army posts near the green line dividing east Beirut from west.

The army offensive, which began four hours later under heavy PSP shelling, took considerable time partly because of the difficulty of manoeuvring tanks in the streets.

The sources said militia strongpoints in surrounding high-rise buildings were methodically destroyed. The army, which also used 155-mm howitzers, took out militia positions floor by floor and room by room.

Beirut residents several kilometres away said their buildings shook with the intensity of the army barrages and PSP artillery fire aimed at the troops.

The sources said the battle showed that the army, which is being rapidly modernised with American and French help, could hold its positions against opposition militias.

In a bid to calm opposition fears of a full-scale showdown in the southern suburbs, the army said later it would not push on to Shi'ite areas and clean out the Shi'ite militia.

He was referring to the U.S. battleship which has been based in the predominantly PSP positions thought to be firing on U.S. Marines stationed in Beirut.

Mr. Junblatt, who leads the opposition National Salvation Front, said his plan for peace in Lebanon involved the creation of a senate and election of a parliament under a new electoral law ensuring that all Lebanese are genuinely represented.

"But, as things stand, I do not see how we can bring this peace plan to the negotiating table," the PSP leader said.

Mr. Junblatt called for the unconditional withdrawal of the entire Multi-National Force (MNF) in Beirut, consisting of U.S., French, Italian and British troops.

He said it appeared to be there "only to protect an unpopular regime, the Gemayel family and the Falangist Party."

"At this point all the detachments, including the Italians, are taking a big risk," Mr. Junblatt warned.

Asked if he would accept Italian participation in a neutral United Nations peace force, he replied: "This is a civil war. It's war between Lebanese. It's a war between the popular opposition and the dictatorship of the Falangists."

"What are we going to do with neutral observers? The West must keep out. It has nothing to do with this tragedy of ours."

Mr. Junblatt dismissed reports of possible suicide air attacks against ships of the MNF off Lebanon as "totally invented nonsense" aimed at justifying attacks against Lebanese opposition militias.

The report was completed about a year later, but has remained unpublished.

Yedioth said the Karp report condemned army interference in a number of police investigations, in which the police said they had evidence to prosecute Jewish settlers for several crimes. Senior army officers gave "instructions" to stop the investigations and close files.

It quoted one senior police officer as saying that the army had taken over some of the investigations from the police.

## Report says top Israeli officers protect settlers

TEL AVIV (AP) — A Justice Ministry investigation has revealed that "high-level" officials and army officers intervened to protect Jewish West Bank settlers from prosecution for criminal charges including murder and attempted murder, the daily Yedioth Achronoth reported on Friday.

The paper cited findings of the Karp report, an investigation of the way the law is applied to Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. The report, completed nearly two years ago, is to be discussed by the cabinet next week and will then be published, the daily Haaretz said.

The investigation, chaired by Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp, was started in June 1981 in response to charges that

criminal law was not being applied fully to the settlers, thus allowing them to use almost unlimited violence against West Bank Palestinians.

The report was completed about a year later, but has remained unpublished.

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Militiamen run for cover Friday as the latest round of heavy fighting between the Lebanese army and opposition entered its second day (AP wirephoto)

## Top-level S.Korean delegation in Amman

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A South Korean parliamentary delegation, headed by National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun Shick, arrived here Friday for a four-day visit to Jordan to hold talks with Jordanian officials on ways to strengthen bilateral relations and to discuss the latest developments in the area. The official talks are scheduled to start Saturday.

During its visit here, the parliamentary delegation is expected to hold talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez and other Jordanian officials.

The purpose of the delegation's visit is to strengthen friendly relations that already exist between the two countries. South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim said Friday.

The restoration of the Jordanian Parliament and the return to parliamentary life is to be considered "a new chapter in the Jordanian history," Mr. Kim said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Kim said the delegation, which includes the highest-ranked official to ever visit Jordan since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and South Korea

in 1962, is here to exchange views on various matters of mutual concern and to observe Jordan's achievements in the social and economic fields under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Kim said that during King Hussein's visit to South Korea last year, "we agreed to expand the scope of our operations and activities in Jordan in various fields."

The South Korean government, in co-ordination with the South Korean embassy in Amman, is planning to build a new embassy complex on a piece of land the embassy bought which is located between the Fourth and Fifth circles for 3D 60M/000. Work on the project is expected to start after four months, Mr. Kim said.

Receiving the delegation at Queen Alia International Airport were Upper House of Parliament Speaker Lawzi and member Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Lower House Secretary-General Yahya Droubi and members Fuad Kakish, Sami Judeh and Mr. Kim.

The delegation Friday visited the Martyr's Monument and is scheduled to visit a number of development projects in the Jordan Valley as well as tourist sites during its stay in the Kingdom.

Mr. Kim said that the delegation arrived in Jordan from Bahrain where they held talks with Bahraini officials on bilateral relations during their three-day visit there.

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## King leaves U.K. for U.S.

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein left London Friday for the United States where he will have treatment for a stomach ulcer. Reuters quoted the Jordanian embassy as saying Friday.

The King, currently at the centre of efforts to find a Middle East settlement, arrived in Britain Wednesday on a private visit.

An embassy spokesman said the King would have a routine medical check at a special centre in Cleveland, Ohio.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, left Amman Wednesday.

## Government wins House confidence

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Thursday won a majority vote of confidence from the Lower House of Parliament for his government's policies which include enhancing democratic life in Jordan and resuming talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to reach joint political moves in efforts for a solution to the Palestinian question.

The government secured 45 votes in its favour out of 47 members who attended Thursday's session of the Lower House. The two members who voted against the confidence motion were Yusef Al Adem and Abdul Wahab Al Tarawneh, representatives of the East Bank constituencies of Ma'an and Karak respectively.

Both Mr. Adem and Mr. Tarawneh were highly critical of past governmental practices in certain fields but did not attack the new government's policies announced Monday in a policy statement by Prime Minister 'Obeidat.

According to the Jordanian Constitution "if the majority of Lower House of Parliament members withhold confidence in government, the government has to resign."

Parliament had once withheld its confidence in the government of Mr. Samir Al Rifai (1963) and the Parliament was dissolved soon afterwards.

Thursday's vote was the first of its kind since the suspension of parliament in 1974.

Almost all of the 24 members who spoke during a seven-hour debate on the new cabinet's policies expressed strong support for the government's objectives, especially on issues like strengthening the army, enhancing democratic practices in Jordan, and co-ordination with the PLO and other Arab countries to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

The members also stressed unity between the West and the East Banks, called for more Arab financial support, for the people in the occupied territories, and urged a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq war and a quick solution to the Lebanese problem.

Several representatives also stressed that democracy should include the freedom of the press.

Mr. Khamis said that many of the Jordanian students who study in the socialist countries face harsh measures upon their return to Jordan.

These measures include suspension of their passports. Mr. Khamis said and urged the government to abolish such measures.

Mr. 'Obeidat, however, emphasised in his reply that "there is no encroachment upon the rights of citizens by the judicial system" and announced that the government will not lift the martial law or abolish military courts at present. He said that although sentences handed down by military courts cannot be appealed against, there are other legal guarantees that ensure the rights of the citizens.

"Although the verdicts of military courts are not referred to a higher appeal court, they do offer guarantees for carrying out justice," he said.

Mr. 'Obeidat explained that verdicts by military courts were normally referred to the legal counsellor at the Army Headquarters and then presented in the prime minister or to the minister of justice for review. He also said the government intends to set up a military appeals court.

In a reply for a call for the release of political prisoners, made by Mr. Khamis, Mr. 'Obeidat revealed that there have been similar requests for a general amnesty. He

replied that the government was tolerant of "constructive criticism" and to allow "democratic

dialogue" and not to "impede the democratic process." He said that the Parliament will, in its turn, be co-operative with the government to uphold democratic values of the country.

Mr. Batayneh called for more independence for the judicial system and restrains on extraordinary laws. He suggested that the government should allow questioning of laws and stressed the necessity of separating the work of the executive, legislative, and judicial authorities.

"Parliamentary life is one of the achievements of our people and was not granted to them," Mr. Batayneh said, "and nobody has the right to tamper with it."

"Anybody who encroaches on parliamentary life is actually encroaching on the will of the people," he said.

"Our people will not forgive anybody who encroaches on their democratic achievements."

"We (the government and the assembly) shall work together to enhance democracy," he added.

Mr. 'Obeidat pledged that the government will not impede the democratic process, and said the government will be tolerant of any observation related to the implementation of government policies.

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# White House sceptical about Saudi request for U.S. troop pullout

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The White House voiced scepticism Thursday about a report that Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz had called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon.

The official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted the prince as saying the 1,600 U.S. Marines serving with the Multinational Force should leave, along with all Israeli troops.

"There is not the least doubt that Syrian forces will pull out after that," he was quoted as saying at a meeting with American businessmen last weekend.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes at first refused to comment on the report but then said: "I'll bet when it all comes out, the full context won't be quite that startling."

Any Saudi call for the Marines' unconditional withdrawal would disturb the Reagan administration which relies heavily on the Saudi government in Middle East peace diplomacy.

President Reagan says the presence of the Marines is a vital factor in attempts to end factional fighting in Lebanon.

Asked about the prince's reported remarks, Secretary of State George Shultz said in Caracas Thursday: "The United States is there at the express and urgent invitation of the government of Lebanon and it stays there at the urgent request of the government of Lebanon."

He said the United States had had many conversations with all the countries in the region, including the heads of government in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and others, "and the uniform advice we get is that we should stay there."

Mr. Shultz, in Caracas to attend the inauguration of new Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, initially responded to a question about the prince's reported comments by saying: "I don't know what you're talking about."

He said the United States had no intention of staying in Lebanon forever and repeated that the U.S. goal was a stable and peaceful Lebanon, a goal he said was shared with the Saudi government.

Mr. Shultz said Israel had agreed last May to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and what was needed now was a Syrian withdrawal, as requested by the Lebanese government.

## House supports pullout

A toughly-worded resolution urging a prompt and orderly withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon won broad support from Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives at a closed meeting Wednesday, their leaders said.

Opposition Democratic leaders, whose party controls the chamber, tentatively plan to seek a full house vote on the resolution next week.

If passed by the house, it faces almost certain defeat in the Republican-controlled Senate. In any case, it is non-binding and does not require President Reagan's signature.

"I'm not even going to pay any attention to it," Mr. Reagan said earlier Wednesday.

But key Democrats said such action could push Congress into taking stronger measures such as cutting off funds for keeping the 1,600 Marines in Beirut as part of a four-nation force with British, French and Italian troops.

The resolution, if adopted, would be politically damaging for Mr. Reagan at the start of his re-election campaign.

The proposed resolution does not set a specific deadline for withdrawal as many critics of Mr. Reagan's Lebanon policy wanted. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, told reporters he feared a specific date could endanger the lives of the Marines.

"The policy of the president has failed. We feel the time has come for him to remove our brave U.S. Marines from being in the trenches and from being in the bunkers," Mr. O'Neill said.

The seven-page Democratic resolution concludes that Lebanon is important to U.S. interests in the Middle East and that Mr. Reagan has been unable to present a convincing rationale for continued participation by U.S. troops in the Multinational Force. It says the situation in Lebanon is "drifting out of control."

The Reagan administration had failed to impress on the government of Lebanon an urgent need for development of a viable reconciliation plan and had allowed the situation there to dominate the U.S. agenda in the Middle East, according to the resolution.

The White House accused Democrats of playing election-year politics with the issue and said this would encourage Syria to resist peace efforts.

In strong language, which he

said was approved by Mr. Reagan, White House Spokesman Larry Speakes called on House Democrats to kill the resolution.

He said the White House was concerned it would encourage insubordination on the part of the Syrians and thereby undermine attempts to negotiate peace.

"Talk that indicates to the Syrians and to others who are bent on a destructive route in the Middle East, talk in this nation that we don't have a solid commitment on the part of the president and Congress only aids and abets these people."

Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which Wednesday began debating the resolution, also attacked it.

"This is a ridiculous political document filled with nebulous facts... every paragraph is filled with something I'd hear at an anti-Reagan rally," said Mr. Mark S. Arabia calls for pullout.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on Wednesday called on the United States to withdraw its force from Lebanon and pressure Israel to pull its forces out of the east Mediterranean country, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

Prince Abdullah made his statement during a meeting with a group of U.S. businessmen visiting here.

"I cannot understand the role played by the American Marines in Lebanon," Prince Abdullah told the businessmen. "Why does a superpower such as the United States send its fleet and 2,000 of its troops to Lebanon?"

He said that if U.S. intervened they stand to gain resentment from all... and if they fail (in Lebanon) the U.S. influence would be shaken."

In strong language, which he



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is greeted on arrival at Nairobi Thursday by Kenyan President

Daniel Arap Moi at the start of a four-day official visit to Kenya (AP wirephoto).

## Egyptian president arrives in Kenya

NAIROBI (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived in Kenya Thursday for two days of talks expected to concentrate on African political problems, the Middle East and Afro-Arab cooperation.

Mr. Mubarak who is on a four-nation tour of Africa, arrived from Zaire and was met at Jomo Kenyatta Airport by President Daniel Arap Moi and senior cabinet ministers.

Egypt's ambassador to Kenya, Ahmad Haggag, said Wednesday night that he expected Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Moi to discuss African problems prior to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Guinea in May or June this year.

In particular the two leaders would discuss the civil war in Chad and the protracted dispute over the Moroccan-ruled Western Sahara, he said.

During his three-day stay in Kinshasa, Mr. Mubarak had several rounds of talks with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, focusing mainly on the situation in Chad.

Egypt, like Kenya, wants a negotiated end to the war in the Western Sahara between the Polisario Independence Movement and the Moroccan administrators.

The two countries have enjoyed close relations since the 1960s when Cairo was host to several African independence movements during the time when most of the continent was under colonial rule.

Both are in the conservative camp of the OAU, which is alarmed at the activities of the so-called progressive states, particularly the policies of Libya.

Mr. Mubarak's tour — he will also visit Somalia and Tanzania — is seen by diplomats as an attempt to re-assert Egypt's role in African affairs and to counter Libyan influence.

He will have a second round of talks with Mr. Moi on Saturday before leaving for Somalia, which shares Egypt's concern about Libyan policies. On Sunday he flies to Tanzania.

Mr. Moi, in remarks prepared for Thursday night's banquet, said the whole world was interested in

a settlement of the Middle East problem and added that Kenya appreciated the efforts that Egypt was making towards a lasting solution.

He said both Egypt and Kenya were concerned about the hostilities between some OAU member states.

Sudan, which has a military alliance with Cairo, has accused Marxist Ethiopia of being involved in secessionist violence in southern Sudan, a charge denied by Ethiopia.

This week Somalia said Ethiopian aircraft bombed the border town of Borama, killing more than 60 people and wounding more than 150.

Mr. Moi said both states were worried at the slow pace of talks to bring independence to Namibia (South West Africa) and noted that South Africa said this week it would disengage its forces from Angola.

"But this does not alter the fact that the presence of South African forces in Angola is and will continue to be an act of provocation," the Kenyan president added.

## Heseltine says Lebanon force members will not act independently

KUWAIT (R) — British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said Thursday the four countries contributing troops to the Multinational Force in Beirut would not withdraw their national contingents from Lebanon independently.

Mr. Heseltine, winding up a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, told a news conference the force had contributed to its goal of creating "an atmosphere of peace."

Asked if the British contingent of more than 100 men would remain in Lebanon if the U.S. forces pulled out, Mr. Heseltine said: "I don't think we would see a situation where the members of the Multinational Force would act independently of each other."

"What we very much hope is that the means could be found by negotiation to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces and allow the Gemayel government to widen its political base," he said.

He envisaged replacement of the force, which also includes troops from France and Italy, by "a United Nations force or whatever is appropriate."

Asked if a new European initiative could be expected over Lebanon, he said without elaboration: "The initiative will come within the dialogue of the Multi-National Force (MNF)."

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who has been in the forefront of efforts to end the factional strife in Lebanon, is due to meet French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris on Saturday.

Mr. Heseltine said Britain remained ready to support mediation efforts to stop the 41-month-old war between Iran and Iraq.

"We are very concerned to maintain the international freedom of shipping rights in the seas," he said, but he would not be drawn on the question of British action to secure freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

He said the 100 or so British soldiers and airmen on secondment to Kuwait were here to help in training and maintenance of British-made equipment.

"We have not seen our people here as having an aggressive role in any circumstances," he said.

He said no specific arms deals had been discussed either here or in Saudi Arabia, which announced last month a four billion dollar air defence equipment deal with France.

Kuwait agreed to buy Hawk trainer jets from Britain last year and is a potential market for British Challenger tanks and armoured vehicles, British officials have said.

Saudi Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz said Mr. Heseltine left Riyadh that Britain had offered to sell Saudi Arabia "all the weapons it has," but declined to be specific about what his country might want.

## U.S. will not hand Syria political domination of Lebanon

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger says that the United States "will not hand Syria political domination of Lebanon on a silver platter."

In a Jan. 31 speech to the National Council of Jewish Women, Mr. Eagleburger said: "If the Syrians think they can smugly sit by and wait for internal pressures or the 'Vietnam Syndrome' to force the withdrawal of the American presence, as they have suggested to us and to others, they are wrong."

Mr. Eagleburger said that the United States, France, Italy and Britain have committed "significant resources" by participating in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon to help bring peace to that strife-torn country.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>	23:00 News Summary
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	23:00 News Headlines
17:30 Cartoons	24:00 News Headlines
18:00 Children Programme	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Let There be
18:30 The Family Programme Review	Drums 06:45 Financial News 07:00 British
19:00 Local Programme	Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30
20:00 News in Arabic	New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45
20:30 Arabic Series	The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk
21:25 Local Programme	08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News
22:00 Arabic Play	09:00 News About Britain 09:15 From
23:00 News in Arabic	the Weeklies 09:20 A Talent to Amuse
23:30 Play Continued	09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	10:09 Reflections 10:15 Short Takes
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19:00 News in French	11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The
19:30 News in Hebrew	World Today 11:30 Financial News
20:00 M.A.S.H.	11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 People and
21:00 Portrait of power — Franco	Politics 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just A
21:25 Saturday Variety Show	Minute 13:00 World News 13:09 News
22:00 News in English	About Britain 13:15 About Britain
22:15 Feature Film: The Thomas	13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsdesk
Crown Affairs — Steve McQueen, Paul Burke	14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09
855 KHz. AM 5.00 MHz. FM	Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30
partly on 95.00 KHz. SW	The Comedians 16:00 Saturday Special
07:00 Morning Show	16:30 Saturday Special 17:00 Radio
07:30 Newsdesk	Newsdesk 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00
08:00 Morning Show	Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary	19:02 Saturday Special 19:45 Sports
09:00 Morning Show	Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Play of
09:30 News Summary	the Week: The Last Cargo of the Cathy
10:00 News Summary	Queen 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World
10:30 News Summary	News 22:00 Commentary 22:15 Good
11:00 News Summary	Books 22:30 A Matter for Debate 23:15
11:30 News Summary	What's New 23:30 People and Politics
12:00 News Summary	24:00 World News
12:30 News Summary	
13:00 News Summary	
13:30 News Summary	
14:00 News Summary	
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20:00 News Summary	
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21:00 News Summary	
21:30 News Summary	
22:00 News Summary	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>	Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
<b>FILM</b>	"Le Sauvage" programme at French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 661067 American Centre. 44371 British Council. 36147-8 French Cultural Centre. 37009 Goethe Institute. 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre. 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre. 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre. 39777 Haya Arts Centre. 665195 Hussein Youth City. 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Amman Municipal Library. 36111 University of Jordan Library. 443555
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Dafi's Citadel Hill. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Consists of a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists, from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntaha, Jabal Luhw. Opening hours: 11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):
<b>SERVICE CLUBS</b>	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every Thursday. 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.
<b>CHURCHES</b>	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Amman. Tel. 24540. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman. 41559. American Catholic Church. Ashrafieh. 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church. Ashrafieh. 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh. 71751. Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational). meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. 663249.
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	05:03 Fajr 06:20 (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:50 Asr 14:50 Asr 17:12 Maghreb 18:38 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>	This information is supplied by Alta information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 1081 53250, 53072, 53062, 53171, where it should always be verified.
<b>ARRIVALS</b>	07:00 Cairo (EA) 07:05 Athens (R) 07:30 Jeddah (R) 07:35 Karachi, Dubai (R) 07:45 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (R) 07:45 Athens (Olympic) 08:00 Doha, Bahrain (R) 08:15 Beirut (R) 13:00 New York (R) 14:40 Kuwait (KAC) 15:30 Baghdad (IA) 16:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (R) 16:45 Larnaca (R) 17:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (R) 17:50 Copenhagen, Athens (R) 18:00 Paris, Damascus (IA) 18:30 Cairo (EA) 18:30 Beirut (MEA) 19:00 Vienna, New York (R) 19:05 Cairo (EA) 00:30 Cairo (R) 00:45 Baghdad (R)
<b>DEPARTURES</b>	05:45 Cairo (R) 06:30 Beirut (R) 07:00 Athens (R) 07:00 Cairo (EA) 07:30 Athens (Olympic) 08:00 Beirut (R) 10:30 Tripoli (R) 11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (R) 11:45 Frankfurt, Brussels (R) 12:00 Paris, London (R) 12:30 Rome, Madrid (R) 12:45 Larnaca (R) 14:30 Beirut (R) 15:30 Cairo (R) 15:40 Kuwait (KAC) 16:30 Baghdad (IA) 19:00 Kuwait, Dhahran (R) 20:15 Jeddah (R) 20:30 Baghdad (R) 20:30 Cairo (R) 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (R) 00:45 Cairo (R)
<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>	Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc 65.8/ 66 Dutch guilder 119.6/ 120.3 Egyptian guinea 321.6/ 325 French franc 43.9/ 44.2 Iraqi dinar 360/ 375 Italian lire 100 (100) 22.2/ 22.3 Japanese yen (for 100) 161.2/ 161.2 Kuwaiti dinar 1273/ 1278 Lebanese lira 63.8/ 64.8 Omani rial 107.8/ 108.5 Qatari riyal 112.5/ 103 Saudi riyal 116.9/ 107.4 Swedish crown 46.1/ 46.4 Swiss franc 167.3/ 168.9 Syrian lira 54.8/ 55.7 UAE dirham 101.8/ 102.5 U.K. sterling pound 328.9/ 332.1 U.S. dollar 375.5/ 377.5 W. German mark 134.7/ 135.5
<b>WEATHER</b>	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be partly cloudy, with westerly moderate winds. A drop in temperature is expected. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
<b>Low/high temperature in deg.C</b>	Amman 5/15 Aqaba 10/23 Deserts 3/16 Jordan Valley 9/21
<b>Yesterday's high temperatures:</b>	Amman 18, Aqaba 25. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 34

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 194 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 3299-3 Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 5639-1 Electric Power Co. 3631-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (R) 53333
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 4336 Bassam (Mukhtar) 240/211 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital 669313 University Hospital 667158 Der Al-Shila, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Musaher Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Al-Muhajirin 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marks 91611
<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>	AMMAN: Dr. Farouq Hussein Mansour 38184
<b>MARKET PRICES</b>	Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Apple (Double Red) 450/400 Apple (Golden) 450/400 Apple (Starline) 450/400 Apple (Smith) 450/400 Apple (local) 220/180 Banana 280/250 Bacon (Mukhtar) 240/210 Beans 370/330 Cabbage 60/40 Carrot 150/120 Cauliflower (white) 60/40 Cucumber (large) 330/280 Cucumber (small) 180/150 Dates 70/50 Eggplant (large) 130/100 Eggplant (small) 400/300 Garlic 360/300 Grapes (black) 700/600 Grapes (white) 700/600 Grapefruit 130/70 Guava 400/300 Lemon 130/100 Marrow (large) 70/50 Marrow (small) 120/100 Mellon 160/140 Olives 350/200 Onion (dry) 150/120 Okra 150/100 Oranges (Abu Surra) 240/180 Oranges (Shmeisani) 210/180 Pears 750/700 Pepper (sweet) 380/340 Pepper (hot green) 400/350 Potatoes 170/140



## Jordanian, Iraqi talks focus on oil imports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani said in a statement here Thursday that he discussed with Iraqi government officials the prospect of exporting Iraqi crude oil to Jordan where it would be refined at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company.

The minister was speaking upon returning to Amman Wednesday evening from Baghdad after two days of intensive talks which he described as fruitful.

The talks covered all aspects of economic co-operation between Jordan and Iraq and the subject of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, Dr. Anani said.

He said both sides agreed that a high-level Iraqi delegation would visit Amman before the end of February to review with Jordanian officials bilateral trade in general, and ways of promoting trade exchange in particular.

The volume of trade between Iraq and Jordan is larger than any other between two Arab states, the minister said, and stressed that Jordan sold goods worth JD 15 million to Iraq during the duration of the Baghdad International Fair last year.

Jordan wishes to sell Iraq agricultural products, and Iraq wants to sell Jordan tractors, consumer

goods, television sets, and raw materials needed in the fertilizer industry, Dr. Anani explained.

Agreement was reached in the talks for taking steps to establish a joint Jordanian-Iraqi industrial company, which could be financed, in the initial stages, by the social security corporations of both countries, the minister said.

This subject, however, will also be on the agenda of the coming joint meetings later this month in Amman, Dr. Anani added.

Iraqi oil minister Oqsem Ahmad Taqi said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Baghdad that the talks were excellent and covered all aspects of economic co-operation between Iraq and Jordan.

Both sides have benefited a lot from these talks which have laid the ground for further discussions and negotiations aimed at promoting bilateral trade and economic co-operation, Mr. Taqi said.

Mr. Taqi, who voiced deep satisfaction at the outcome of the talks, said that Jordan and Iraq are connected by historical and cultural links, and both sides wish to promote these ties by strengthening political and economic relations and working towards economic integration.

## Jakarta meeting urges U.S. to stay in UNESCO

AMMAN (Petra) — Information ministers from non-aligned nations are urging their governments to ask the United States to maintain its membership of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), so as to enhance the organisation's ability to continue its humanitarian services. Information Ministry Under-Secretary Peter Salah said here Thursday.

He was speaking upon returning to Amman from Jakarta where he took part in an information ministers' conference that ended Tuesday.

He said that, apart from the call on the U.S. not to withdraw from

UNESCO, the conference also called on member nations to bolster their co-operation and contacts with international federations and to find ways of facilitating the rate of exchanging news and other information material.

Before the conference, a special co-ordination committee held a meeting from Jan. 23 to Jan. 25, and called on non-aligned nations to co-ordinate their activities in information fields and to adopt a new information system that will ensure a more balanced distribution of information between advanced nations and the Third World, Mr. Salah said.

## Seminar aims to ensure effective planning for women's federation

By Anne Counsell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A three-day seminar on planning and implementing objectives concluded Thursday at the headquarters of the National Federation of Jordanian Women (NFJW) in Jabal Hussein.

Organised by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), at the request of the NFJW, the seminar aimed to provide the technical assistance required for the efficient and effective planning of activities for the NFJW.

Mrs. Malak Al Nasser, a teacher and researcher at the IPA, said that the NFJW approached the IPA about the seminar to try and co-ordinate the many clubs within the NFJW and also to plan realistic objectives for the federation as a whole.

Mrs. Nasser said that 35 societies from all over Jordan prepared plans in advance and brought them to the seminar for assessment by the IPA, for advice on reaching their objectives within a time limit and to maximise their available resources.

**Lack of resources**

"One of the obstacles facing

voluntary organisations is that, unlike managed companies and businesses, they do not have defined human and financial resources because voluntary organisations rely on donations and enthusiastic participants," she said.

"Therefore, projects undertaken by such organisations need to be realistic and practical to avoid duplication and wastage," Mrs. Nasser said.

Abid Al Bari Dora, a lecturer in management at Yarmouk University, said that the seminar was a unique one in that the NFJW had taken a positive step to organise themselves and that they were being realistic in their planning by learning how to be specific and how to quantify their resources, finances, time and manpower.

Dr. Dora has been involved in many training schemes in the Arab World. He said that the new approach to training was to involve the pupils, as practiced at the workshop he held Wednesday for the NFJW in which he gave the women exercises and case studies in planning. Dr. Dora also helped them in the preparation of their



Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden seen Thursday talking to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan prior to the former's departure for home later on that day (Petra photo).

## U.S. policy gradually shifting, says Georgetown U. director

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The director of public affairs at Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies said Thursday the U.S. Foreign Policy State Department is showing more understanding towards many Arab view points than it did 11 years ago.

Mr. Sterling Slappey, heading a group of 22 American journalists, arrived in Amman Wednesday as part of a Middle Eastern familiarisation tour, Damascus being their first stop.



Information Minister Laila Sharaf (left side of table) Thursday meets the 22 American journalists recently on a visit here (Petra photo).

Speaking to the Jordan Times, Mr. Slappey said that the U.S. policy towards the Middle Eastern conflict is definitely changing but "it is only shifting gradually and slowly."

He added that the U.S. has always been against the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and "will continue opposing this particular policy," Mr. Slappey said that the U.S. has always backed Israel but "will not back it anymore if it continues to act the way it has done."

Mr. Slappey pointed out that their visit to Jordan "is a great

the first session of the Lower House of Parliament, held on Jan. 9. It actually prevented one of the deputies from attending it, Petra reported.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Fahir Al Masri, also meeting the U.S. delegation, stressed that Jordan has endeavored to accomplish a comprehensive and just peace in the region, according to Petra.

Addressing the delegation, Mr. Masri said that Jordan believes in the principle of establishing a comprehensive peace in exchange for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, Petra said.

During the meeting, Mr. Masri reviewed with the delegation the latest political developments in the region as well as Israeli policy aimed at the Judaizing of Arab lands and evicting its legitimate population, Petra added.

The U.S. delegation also met the University of Jordan president, Abdul Salam Al Majali, who spoke about the university's programmes and achievements, Petra said.

"The university seeks to promote scientific and educational services in Jordan and concentrates on postgraduate studies and scientific research to achieve that end," Dr. Majali said.

Most of the research projects, he said, are connected with the needs of the Jordanian and Arab societies.

The Jordanian News Agency also said that Dr. Majali spoke about the university's co-operation with other Arab universities in the occupied Arab territories and try to help them as best as it can to achieve success.

The U.S. delegation also Thursday met the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deputy commander, Khalil Al Wazir, and reviewed the Palestinian situation in general, while "focusing on the nature of the PLO political trends in the coming stage," he said.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Wazir (who is better known as Abu Jihad) said that the discussion with the delegation was related to the Palestinian current situation and its trends especially within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks.

Abu Jihad said that the delegation posed questions to clarify the position relating to the Palestinian stance on the forthcoming meeting of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's legitimate leadership, as well as what actually happened during the fighting around Tripoli in north Lebanon.

The U.S. delegation, which left for the West Bank Friday, will resume its tour stopping at Saudi Arabia and then Egypt via Jordan.

## Loan to finance water body office

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Bank will lend the Water Authority JD 1.8 million to finance the construction of a new building to house the offices of the authority in Amman, in accordance with an agreement signed by the two sides here Thursday.

## Election registration centres close Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Friday offered the last chance for Jordanians in the East Bank wishing to take part in the coming by-elections.

Registration centres closed Friday afternoon after remaining open for a whole week during which election committees were busy registering names of male and female Jordanians who intend to vote.

A total of eight vacant seats will be filled in the coming by-elections scheduled for March 12, according to official statements.

## Masri addresses dinner for Australian minister Hassan, Hayden discuss Mideast developments

By P.V. Vivekanand and Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent Thursday discussed with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden Middle East developments in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular.

The Prince also spoke about Israel's expansionist plans and its building of settlements on Arab territory.

Also discussed were means of bolstering Australian-Jordanian co-operation in economic and agricultural fields.

The meeting was attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister Fahir Al Masri, Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Jawad Al Anani, Central Bank Governor Sa'id Al Nabulsi, and Australia's ambassador to Jordan Richard Gate, Mr. Masri had Wednesday evening met Mr. Hayden to discuss Middle East developments and Jordanian-Australian co-operation.

Any solution to the Palestinian problem should be based on the principles of non-admissibility of acquiring land by force, recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights and security for all countries in the region to live in peace, Mr. Masri said.

Mr. Masri, who was speaking at a dinner hosted in honour of Mr. Hayden who arrived in Amman earlier Wednesday, said Jordan has always emphasised its commitment to these principles through its steady stand by accepting U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Arab peace plan adopted at the Arab summit held at Fez, Morocco, in September 1982, and Jordan's favourable response to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal, also announced in 1982 September.

Jordan would continue to work

towards achieving Middle East peace and liberating the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation and towards this end the country would continue co-operation and co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Masri added.

The foreign minister said that Israel's intransigence against all peace initiatives and its continuation of building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories reflect the Jewish state's plans to change the demography of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel's moves to implement its own laws in the occupied Arab territories, especially regulations concerning land, indicate its negative attitude towards withdrawal from the occupied territories, Mr. Masri said.

Jordan believes that it is the duty of the international community to play a creative role in efforts for Middle East peace by exerting pressure on Israel to end its aggressive policy, Mr. Masri said.

Mr. Masri also called on the Australian government to play a more effective role in efforts for peace in the Middle East. The foreign minister called for a total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and said Israel should respect Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The international community should honour its commitment to end the Iran-Iraq war, reflected through United Nations res-

olutions on issue, Mr. Masri said. Jordan considers the U.N. resolutions on the Gulf war, together with the concentrated efforts by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of Islamic Conference, as basis for a solution to the Gulf conflict, the foreign minister said.

In conclusion, Mr. Masri expressed hope that the visit of Mr. Hayden to Jordan will strengthen Jordanian-Australian relations and serve mutual causes.

Mr. Hayden, in a reply to Mr. Masri's speech, praised His Majesty King Hussein's initiatives, especially the restoration of parliamentary life to Jordan, and Jordan's efforts to solve all "complex issues in the Middle East which have caused sufferings to numerous innocent people, the Palestinian people in particular."

Mr. Hayden added that the Australian government has expressed its conviction that Israel's policy of building of Jewish settlements in Arab land is a major obstacle to peace efforts. He called for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon except those which are asked to remain by the Lebanese government, to maintain stability and security in the country.

Mr. Hayden praised the "deep and friendly relations" between Australia and Jordan and welcomed King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian officials to visit Australia.

He also lauded the progress of technology exchange between Australia and Jordan, particularly in agriculture and archaeology.

Later, Mr. Hayden left for home and was seen off by Mr. Masri and other Jordanian officials.

Mr. Hayden cut short the duration of his stay in Jordan after receiving word of his mother's death during his visit to Syria prior to arriving in Jordan.

## Bseiso calls for stronger joint links

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee, Dr. Fuad Bseiso, Wednesday called for the intensification of Jordanian-Palestinian links and the expansion of programmes aimed at enhancing the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule.

Dr. Bseiso, who was delivering a lecture to the Jordanian Economists Association in Amman, said integrated programmes should be prepared to deal with the continuous emigration of the Arab population from their homeland in view of the deteriorating

economic and social conditions there.

Jordanians and Palestinians should step up their campaign on the Arab, Islamic and international fronts to save the Palestinian people from disaster, Dr. Bseiso said.

He said that the deterioration in economic conditions within the Israeli society is bound to result in an economic catastrophe in the occupied Arab territories.

This deterioration has regrettably coincided with a drop in Arab aid to support Palestinian steadfastness, he said.

Furthermore, he said, the Israeli authorities are exacerbating the deterioration in conditions there and, as a result, thousands of workers and university graduates are unemployed and industrial commercial and tourist businesses are gradually being driven to bankruptcy.

At the same time the Israelis are now intent on relocating Palestinians, especially those living in camps, Dr. Bseiso said.

He added that the movement of people from these areas is designed to disperse Palestinians prior to evicting them from Palestine.

## Department registers record tax return

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Income Tax Department collected JD 11 million from taxpayers in the first month of 1984, according to Department Director Abdullah Nsour.

He was quoted by Al Ra'i newspaper as saying that this is a record figure as compared with the same periods over the past four years.

In January last year the de-

partment collected half as much. He attributed the rise in the revenues to the taxpayers' response to calls by the department to pay their tax on time and in accordance with their own self-estimation of income.

Also credit should go to the department's new collection system, the staff and the confidence that exists between taxpayers and the department, Dr. Nsour added.

The department, in a drive to facilitate the system further and to help taxpayers carry out their own self estimation of income, has now opened new centres in Amman.

On February 1, 1984 the department opened centres for this purpose at the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani, the Amman Chamber of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Industry, Dr. Nsour said.

## Passport head urges applications now to beat summer rush

AMMAN (Petra) — Passports Department Director Mohammad Al Qudah has urged people to avoid applying for passports or renewing old ones during the summer when the department is normally flooded by applications.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Qudah said that in the summer

thousands of citizens and expatriates jam the department.

Applications come from pilgrims visiting holy places, students wishing to travel abroad, as well as people visiting relatives in the occupied West Bank, Mr. Qudah said.

The passports department, he

said, normally issues 4000 passports a day but this figure is usually doubled in the summer.

In the past month the department issued 8,694 passports against 11,741 in the same month of last year and the total fees collected last month were JD 187,000, Mr. Qudah said.

## Government wins parliament confidence vote

Continued from page 1  
said that the King is the only person who can issue a general amnesty. The prime minister also pointed out that such an amnesty will also benefit "undeserving" people such as thieves and embezzlers.

However, Mr. Obeidat promised that the government will study distinctive humanitarian cases and might release those who have already spent a greater part of their terms in prison.

The prime minister also said that travel restrictions between

the West and East Banks are aimed at foiling Israeli attempts to evict Palestinians from the occupied Arab territories. The restrictions were also imposed to facilitate a survey on the number of those who travel to and from the West Bank, Mr. Obeidat said.

The prime minister was referring to calls by several West Bank representatives to remove or ease travel restrictions between the two banks. Mr. Obeidat said that the restrictions are necessary to curb emigration from the West

Bank. He said that these practices can be described as "unconstitutional" but pointed out that "Jordan is dealing with an abnormal situation."

Mr. Obeidat promised that the government will take into consideration suggestions and opinions of the House members concerning travel regulations between the West and East Banks. He also said that the cabinet will discuss the issue with the House in a future session.

## Danish Jordanian Dairy Co. Ltd.

Invites you to taste the different products of KAROLINE at the following Supermarkets on the following dates:

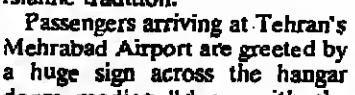
- January 29 - 31st
- At HI-WAY SUPERMARKET
- PICCADILLY SUPERMARKET
- SWEET SUPERMARKET
- AL BARQ SUPERMARKET
- February 1, 2, 3
- At JORDAN SUPERMARKET
- SAFWAY SUPERMARKET
- NOWIRAN SUPERMARKET &
- RAINBOW SUPERMARKET.
- February 6, 7 and 8
- At KHALAF STORES
- SILVER SUPERMARKET
- GREEN VALLEY SUPERMARKET
- IFCO





self-interest of the Druze community, whose head is Mr. Jibril al-Nakiri. Mr. Jibril's recent statement, in which he said that there can be no peaceful solution and war is inevitable, can mean one thing: That the Druze and their adversaries are preparing for another round of civil war. Fighting, as the Lebanese themselves have found already out, can never achieve a solution to the country's problems. Only through dialogue and negotiation among the various groups can peace be achieved.

But already he has done more than anyone to move the historical tilt of the American political scene toward Israel in the opposite direction towards some sympathy and understanding, however slight, of the Palestinian and Arab people.



Its leaders are equally determined to spread their Islamic revolution, which they consider divinely inspired, throughout the



No ideological standpoint worthy of respect can offer arguments against the indivisibility of human rights

## Human rights and world bodies

By Dr. Vojin Dimitrijevic

ASPIRATIONS to improve man's lot by invoking his elementary right and freedoms are one of the most important international topics of our age. The promotion of human rights and their protection are one of the principal goals of the United Nations and many other international organisations, both universal and regional.

At the initiative of the United Nations, and under its aegis, the area of human rights and freedoms has been transferred from exclusive national to international jurisdiction. Prior to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948, the human rights campaign chiefly evolved in the nature of parallel struggles in different countries and in different social and political settings for improving or reforming internal legislation and practice. In the era of the United Nations, no-one can deny that the position of human beings and human groups in any part of the world is not a matter of interest to every other human being or community, regardless of state frontiers and citizenship. The U.N. Charter, the Universal Declaration, the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, are just a formal expression of the realisation — dramatically underlined by the experience of the World War II and the anticolonial revolution — that human dignity is indivisible. Human rights have become in the eyes of modern men and women a good which does not need to be proved by a deduction from higher values (according to one's ideological inclinations), but which exists as an empirically verifiable fact.

### Inviolable idea

Most modern states, no matter how different their political, social and economic system may be, declare their full respect for human rights in their constitution and other documents of constitutional rank. Even when the ways of realising such rights are widely different and even when the constitutional guarantees of human rights are considered inadequate or illusory, it is still true that all governments — with, of course, some conspicuous exceptions — seek to identify themselves on the basis of one or another programme of promoting and protecting elementary human rights. This, too, is a way of acknowledging the inviolability of that idea.

The past three and a half decades of U.N. activity in the human rights area have been impressive

in every respect. In the course of time, the Universal Declaration has been translated through a kind of legislative effort from a series of proclaimed universally-accepted objectives into a series of concrete provisions many of which impose clear obligations upon states and give individuals rights which can be realised directly. But even when such obligations or rights do not exist in the narrow, technical sense as contractual obligations, the entire effort of the United Nations and other international organisations has exerted a tremendous influence on general international law by establishing minimal common standards of international protection of the fundamental dignity of the human personality. Even the courts in states which have not ratified the human rights pact (such as the United States, for example) have applied these common standards in cases involving genocide, torture, protracted arbitrary detention and persistent and harsh violations of internationally-recognised human rights. Experience in dealing with major emigration movements has perfected the notion of persecution: in no no circumstances can the extension of aid to victims of persecution any longer be considered as interference in the internal affairs of states: what is more, the newly-established customary rule of non-refoulement imposes upon every state the obligation of offering a victim of persecution at least temporary refuge.

Nevertheless, the expectations aroused by the passage of a series of international acts and by the various actions taken by international organisations have been so great that the mentioned enviable achievements have not sufficed to create a sense of satisfaction as well. On the contrary, it is a wide-spread opinion that the state of human rights is becoming worse and worse and that the last quarter of this century does not promise to be any better in that respect than was the previous one. This uneasiness is based on the following impressions:

First, human rights violations tend to become massive and to affect a large number of people; second, the nice-sounding international instruments are on the whole helpless as appropriate mechanisms for their implementation are lacking; third, while glorifying human rights many governments deny them to their own subjects though they use this powerful idea as a political instrument against other states for purposes which have nothing to do with the rights and freedoms of people.

Although these impressions are often justified, it should be repeated that they result in part from

overly great expectations. They do not show that human rights violations are just as flagrant and numerous today as they were before, but rather they testify to there being a much greater sensitivity to them even when they occur far away. On the other hand, such worries reflect a dynamism which is typical of the very notion of human rights. The fight for human rights really has no end; with the progress of society and the emancipation of the human personality all such rights as have been won and defined are gradually shown to be incomplete and inadequate. For example, the Human Rights pacts include the right to self-determination which was lacking in the Universal Declaration. This evolution is vividly illustrated by the current debate on the so-called "third generation" of human rights which should complement the "first generation" of civil and political rights and the "second generation" of economic, social and cultural rights. Never will there be a sense of complete satisfaction with the attained level of development of human rights either in individual societies or in the international community, at large.

It is quite clear that it is much easier for a common programme of human rights and appropriate mechanisms for their protection to be adopted within a smaller group of states with common cultural, ideological and political characteristics, such as, for example, the European Council (the European Human Rights Court). Of course, the result of such an agreement is a specific perception of what human rights are and of the permitted measure of international jurisdiction. Instead of regretting the fact that the United Nations and other universal organisations do not constitute such a homogeneous group of states one should, at this moment, concentrate on how to improve things within the limits of the realistically possible in organisations rallying very different members, organisations which in all probability will remain heterogeneous for a long time yet because of the differing features of the states they bring together but which are nevertheless loyal to the principle of human freedoms and rights.

### Better conditions

So as to overcome certain obstacles, a serious effort must be made both in universal international organisations and by all those supporting them and the cause of human rights to divorce the latter from prejudices about different socio-political systems and cultural traditions. This is not by any means an easy intellectual task because the very idea of human

rights and its application are to a great extent dependent on workings of the political system and on cultural attitudes. But such an effort, apart from being politically necessary, will show that the ideological currents which are prevalent in the world today are not, in essence, hostile to the human rights idea. The abuses which are being made in the name of ideological stands so as to achieve a measure of political legitimisation should not contaminate those very stands. The exploitation of human rights in international forums for political purposes alien to them, unfortunately, has adverse consequences in academic circles as well. There are scientists who claim that human rights are impossible in Communism, socialism or capitalism (depending on one's basic inclination), and there are others who go as far as contending that non-Christian and "non-Western" cultures are unable even to grasp the notion of human rights. Yet, even a casual glance at the geographical lay-out of what are clearly gross violations of human rights will show that they cross ideological and cultural boundaries and that, sadly enough, they occur in countries which call themselves (or which others call) Western-Christian, socialist or capitalist.

### No priorities

In other words, one should call attention to actual practice and condemn it if it deserves that, but to link up any chosen political orientation of system with better or poorer prospects with regard to human rights, at least at the United Nations and other universal organisations, is fruitless and counterproductive. Paradoxically, this detrimental tendency has been fed, in part, by overly eager delegates in international organisations extolling the achievements in their own country in a manner suggesting that they are specific to that country, alone, and would be quite impossible in different conditions.

Springing from a similar source is the tendency to establish a hierarchy of human rights in which some (precisely those which are better provided for in the speaker's country) are more "important" and more "fundamental" than others. Not unlike this are the false dilemmas created when, for example, it is claimed that social and economic rights can only be realised at the expense of civil and political rights, and vice versa. Yet another dangerous stand proceeds from the thesis that human rights must "temporarily" be sacrificed for the sake of the more important interests of economic and technological progress, as if rights are not synonymous with progress and

Is it not a basic human right of the Palestinians' to return home and have a decent living?

as if — later on — the lost rights and freedoms can be resurrected by a simple act of will. It is an old rule that human rights are never granted: They were and they are the fruit of political struggle and social pressure.

No ideological standpoint worthy of respect can offer arguments against the indivisibility of human rights. This is true not only of the common dichotomy of social and economic rights in relation to civil and political rights, but of the relation between the rights of individuals and the rights of a collectivity. Societies are not just a sum total of individuals and there are no individual freedoms without the rights and freedoms of a group. The fact that the right to self-determination or minority rights are not exercised and protected in the same manner as individual rights does not lower their rank. It does not detract from their importance. The same applies to the "new rights" to development and to a healthy environment.

If not used as a political weapon and if freed from unnecessary ideological overtones, the discussion on human rights in international organisations will suffer less from other hindrances. The link between human rights and state sovereignty will become less sensitive if concern because of individual violations ceases to be viewed as political interference and as an instrument for the imposition of social changes. Finally, states cannot undertake to prevent all del-

icts, but they must be able to provide effective legal and other cures for them and for removing the consequences.

A favourable international climate enables internal social forces to work more effectively towards the promotion of human rights. Pressure from abroad may improve the lot of a few individuals for a short time, but the average standard of human rights and freedoms, the lot of the majority, can only be improved through an action predominantly taking place within the community, an action which needs the support of world public opinion but not political intervention as well. Unfortunately, there is certain aristocratic selectiveness when giving publicity to human rights violations — both in international organisations, either governmental or nongovernmental, and in the mass media. In this way, the impression is gained that only prominent people with good connections abroad, and even former members of the oppressive elite, can benefit from an international action while, on the other hand, hundreds of thousands of anonymous victims are left to their "uninteresting" lot in an atmosphere of indifference and oblivion.

### Less political manipulation

Just like disarmament, the human rights complex depends also on confidence building. If,

taking into account some previous remarks, confidence is established within a larger or smaller group of states, the mechanisms for international protection of human rights can be applied to test their real worth with less political suspicion. Even the highly sensitive issue of complaints by individuals against their own state authorities would then lose some of their mystical qualities. The possibility of such complaints being lodged on a regional or international plane is now based on the free consent of states. Those states which have given their consent have done so not only because they believe they have a highly satisfactory human rights record, but also because they have confidence in the international bodies authorised to estimate to what extent their behaviour conforms to the obligations they have assumed. It is obvious that this practice should be taken up by other and different states as well.

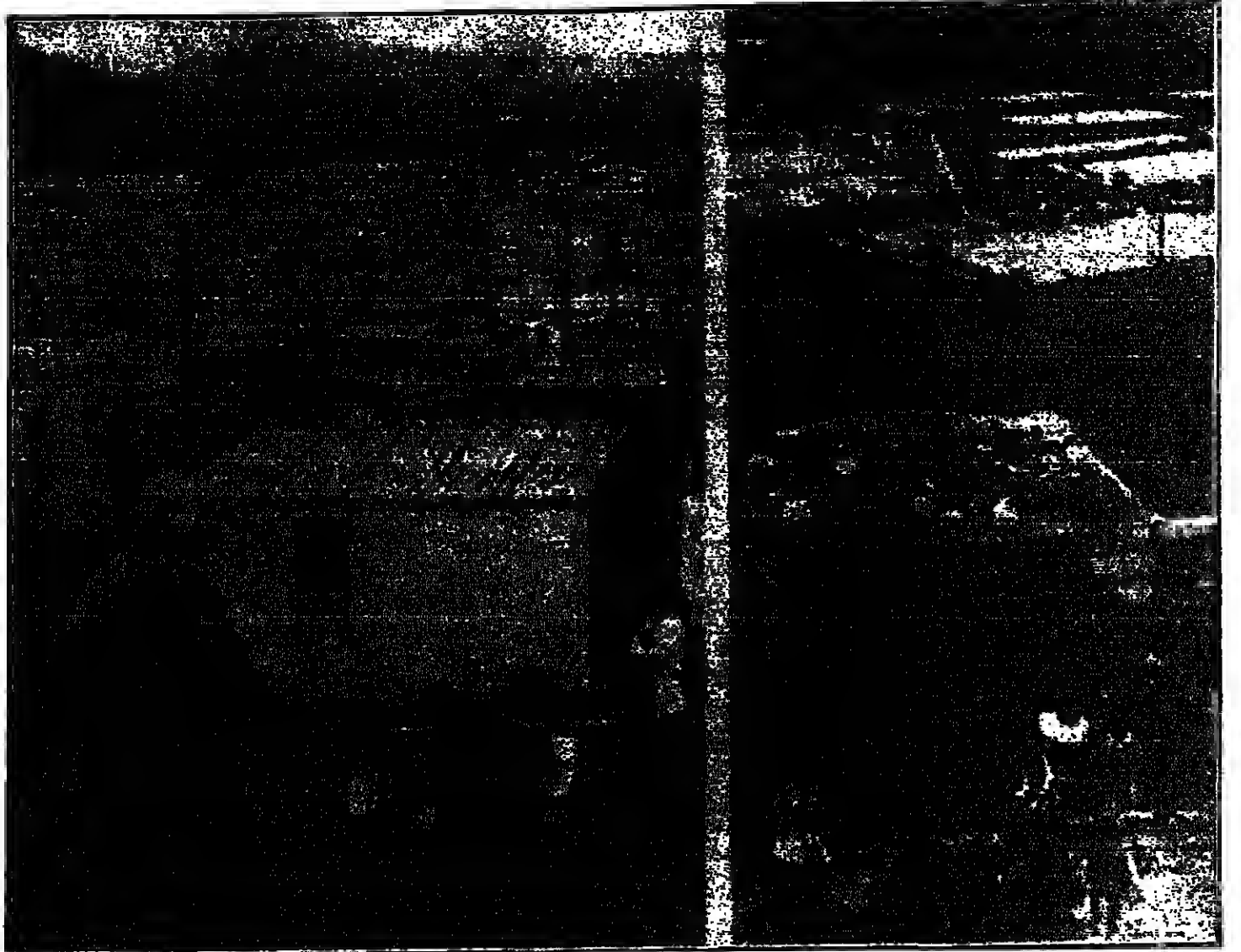
Finally, mention should be made of the role played by international non-governmental organisations in the promotion of human rights. Their role is very important indeed, because elementary human rights and freedoms are, in essence, a transnational issue.

The treaties under which they are ensured are a separate kind of international treaty differing from most others in that they do not establish mutual privileges bet-

ween the parties to the agreement but set up a regime to benefit all people, citizens and non-citizens. Consequently, one cannot expect always that foreign states will react to every blatant violation of human rights, especially if, as a result, they may suffer political or economic damage, or worse still, if they do not stand to benefit politically.

Transnational organisations complement this system of international supervision. They must perform this important role energetically, boldly and — responsibly. This last quality will be lacking if a non-governmental organisation or group puts its own publicity before the interests of the persons it is allegedly protecting. It will be lacking also if the proteges are selected on political grounds. There is no serious and sincere striving for human rights if it is judged, not by its effects, but by its external gloss, and, finally — this mainly applies to national and regional non-governmental organisations — there is no courage or responsibility if the difficulties in realising human rights in one's own environment are forgotten and neglected in favour of campaigns against foreign states.

Dr. Dimitrijevic is professor of law at the Belgrade Faculty of law and a member of the Yugoslav Human Rights Committee. He contributed this article to Belgrade-based Review of International Affairs.



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# Jepson, Rizk romp to rally victory

By Anne Counsell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — David Jepson driving a Toyota Starlet with Barbara Longhurst as co-driver won the experienced driver class of the third Jordanian National Rally held at the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) Friday.

Jepson has 12 years of rallying experience behind him having competed in events in England, Scotland and Jordan, but it was the first rally for Ms. Longhurst as navigator.

Only 29 seconds of penalty points came between Jepson and Tony Walker with co-driver Gordon Mackenzie who came second in the experienced class driving a Daihatsu Charmant.

Organised by the RAC and sponsored by the Petra Bank, the rally aimed at attracting newcomers to the sport.

Winner of the novice class was George Rizk with Maher Asfahani as co-driver in their Opel Ascona with His Highness Prince Abdullah and Amer Bilbeisi coming second, also in an Opel Ascona, despite an unfortunate crash into a barrier at the start of Special Stage (SS) 1.

The race covered a distance of approximately 200 km in total with 14 Special Stages over rough and asphalt terrain to test the skills of the drivers.

A total of 38 cars were registered to compete but only 34 started the mornings (SS) 1 at the RAC Drivers Training Centre. Cars 31, 33 and 36 failed to show for the start and car number 3 driven by George Haddad could not start due to clutch trouble. Of the 34 starters, 26 completed both the morning and afternoon courses.

The first casualty of the day occurred at SS 2, on Zai road near Salt, when driver Yanal Komok's Morris Mini GT (No. 18) sprang an oil leak and could not continue. Car number 10, a Lancia HPE 1600, driven by Khaled Bayyari and Omar Shahine crashed between SS 2 and SS 3 near Salt without injury to either party. Other cars failing to complete the morning circuit were car numbers 11, 26, 38 and 14.

Imad Bustami and Omar Rafic driving car number 11, a Nissan Silva, broke down at Stage 6 with engine trouble, the same problem

also affected car number 26, a Volvo 244 DL driven by Mithkal Asfour and Nicola Billeh who had the misfortune to break down 2 km before the end of the morning circuit, which finished at the RAC. Ghazi and Hisham Zeitoun in their Datsun 1600 number 38 were prevented from continuing after the steering column malfunctioned at SS 5. Also at SS 5 Bassam Dirani and Hassan Hakim had problems with their VW Golf GTI, number 14 and failed to finish the morning stages.

Two exciting, though unfortunate accidents, occurred when the drivers set off again in the afternoon to repeat, and hopefully better their morning times.

Cars 9 and 19 driven by Hamed Ghazi and George Lama respectively, both overtook at SS 10 and ended upside down next to each other on the steep, rocky track of the stage. Neither the drivers or their co-drivers were injured.

Due to better organisation than the previous National Rallies, Friday's third National Rally drew large crowds who this year had an opportunity to view the cars in action at the start when they competed in the first and eighth 'Special Stages' held at the training centre of the RAC.

The tight curves and hairpin bends of the training centre course proved a testing start for many of the less experienced drivers with His Highness Prince Abdullah and co-driver Amer Bilbeisi crashing into the barrier at the end of their first of two laps around the circuit. Uninjured, they continued after their car, Opel Ascona, was lifted off the concrete barrier by race stewards to clock a time of 3 minutes 52 seconds for SS 1.

Nerves also affected two other first time ralliers, Wajeeh Al Shishani and Amer Al Turk who made a false start in their Honda Accord, number 25, and managed a SS 1 time of 3 minutes 21 seconds compared to the fastest SS 1



David Jepson (right) taking a break after Friday morning's rally session.

time of the morning 2 minutes 38 seconds set by the experienced British driver David Jepson in a Toyota Starlet, number 4.

The third National Rally highlighted the increased popularity of rallying as a sport in Jordan. Not only were there more competitors than previous National Rallies, but also the crowd attendances were excellent.

For the first time, results of other stages and progress reports of the rally were broadcast in English and Arabic keeping the audience informed as stewards at the various stages radioed in their reports.

Spectators said that this was an important improvement and that they welcomed both the opportunity to view the first Special Stage in Amman as well as the

broadcast reports keeping them in touch with the other stages.

Picnickers and residents of Salt and Suweileh watched the cars race by with a mixture of bewilderment and excitement while those spectators at the RAC had the full atmosphere of rallying with the scream of highly tuned engines and the sound of tyres on the tarmac as the competitors sped around the circuit.

Mr. Walid Abu Zeid, member of the RAC Organising Committee told the Jordan Times that the Jordan International Rally to be held on July 26, 27 will be of the same format with the same circuits repeated and a Special Stage at the RAC.

Mr. Abu Zeid said that it was encouraging that more people were taking an interest in the sport

and that the RAC was encouraging this with monthly speed trials, which with the results of the three National Rallies, will result in a championship presentation at the end of the year.

The next Jordanian National Rally will be held in the middle of May this year with another in September '84 in addition to the International Rally, to be held July 26 and 27th.

## Results

### Novice Class

1st. No. 34 George Rizk, Maher Asfahani, Opel Ascona, Time 42m 20s.  
2nd. No. 24 His Highness Prince Abdullah, Amer Bilbeisi (Opel Ascona), Time 43m 31s.  
3rd. No. 37 Roberto Khoury, Robert Bevan (Toyota Carina), Time 45m 49s.

### Expert Class

1st. David Jepson, Barbara Longhurst (Toyota Starlet), 39m 50s.  
2nd. Anthony Walker, Gordon Mackenzie (Daihatsu Charmant), 40m 19s.  
3rd. Nabil Darani, Vaughn Dennis (Renault Turbo), 41m 5s.

### Class winners

Class 1 - all cars up to 1300 cc. David Jepson 39m 50s.  
Class 2 - cars over 1300 cc and up to 1600 cc. Anthony Walker.  
Class 3 - all cars over 1600 cc and up to 2000 cc. Nabil Karam (Toyota Corolla 2000 GT), Time 43m 12s.  
Class 4 - all cars over 2000 cc. Hasan Alaeddin (Porsche Carrera), Time 46m 36s.



Prince Abdullah streaks away after his Opel Ascona crashed into a safety barrier. The Prince went on to win second place in the Novice class. (Photo by Anne Counsell)

## Sarajevo set for Games

SARAJEVO (R) — Sarajevo, which last made headlines by triggering a world war, looks set to stage what could be the most successful Winter Games in Olympic history.

Six years of planning and construction have transformed this sleepy town of 450,000 inhabitants, a contrast of ancient minarets and modern high-rise blocks.

The five-ringed Olympic flags flutter along newly-carved avenues bustling with traffic between two Olympic villages and the new slopes and ski installations which have changed the skyline of surrounding mountains.

Fears of last-minute hitches over organisation, housing and security have not materialised, prompting International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch to declare that the Games could be the best in Winter Olympic history.

Even the weather has been kind, greeting the thousands of visitors with unseasonably mild temperatures. But snow lies thick on the wood-clad hills around.

A trouble-free games would be a welcome respite for Olympic officials who have come to expect controversy and criticism almost since their inception at Chamonix 60 years ago.

The last games, in Lake Placid four years ago, were dogged by problems over transport. In 1976, they were saved by Innsbruck from possible extinction after the original host city, Denver, pulled out.

Sarajevo's mainly Muslim population have staked their future on the unaccustomed glare of publicity they will attract over the next four nights and hope to make a new name for the eastern-most of Yugoslavia's six republics.

Its renown has hitherto rested on the two gunshots which rang out on June 28, 1914, assassinating Archduke Franz Ferdinand and sparking World War I.

The city now hopes to cap its endeavour and more than \$130m of investment by proving itself a model of good housekeeping and organisation.

By staying within budget, or showing a slight profit, Sarajevo will provide a welcome confidence boost to deeply-indebted Yugoslavia as it wrestles with a profound economic crisis and negotiates for more international loans.

But next Wednesday, when the Olympic flame is lit at the opening ceremony in the Kosevo Stadium, financial worries will be forgotten.

The blue ribbon event of alpine skiing, the men's downhill, will provide the premier attraction on the first full day of competition with Austria seeking their third successive victory.

Franz Klammer, gold medalist in 1976, failed to make the Austrian team four years ago but has come back dramatically into contention.

The Swiss, with current World Cup leader Urs Raebler, and the Canadians, led by Steve Podhorsk, will provide the stiffest opposition.

The giant slalom and special slalom events look wide open due to the ineligibility of Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark and Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who have lost amateur status.

The Nordic events, true to their name, should bring a cluster of medals to the Scandinavian countries where they originated, but in the most spectacular event, ski jumping, 19-year-old Jens Weissflog could spearhead East Germany's bid to break tradition.

The men's cross-country, dominated in Lake Placid by triple gold medalist Nikolai Zimovtsov of the Soviet Union, could provide a more varied winners' list but the Russians remain the skiers to beat.

In the women's section, which includes a 20-km race for the first time, Finland's Marja Liisa Hamalainen and Brit Pettersen of Norway are expected to be among the medalists.

Russians Elena Valova and Oleg Vasilev have proved their superiority in Europe in the pairs but face two strong North American couples, Barbara Underhill and Paul Martin of Canada and Caitlin and Peter Carruthers of the United States.

Speed skating in 1980 was dominated by American Eric Heiden's sweep of all five men's medals. But his feat will not be repeated in Sarajevo.

Challengers from the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, and Sweden should ensure a mixed group of heirs to Heiden's throne.

By contrast, the four women's titles, which went to different nations in Lake Placid, could all go to East Germany this time with Karin Enke, the reigning Olympic 500 metres champion, the likeliest medalist.

Ice hockey is still reverberating from the dramatic American victory in 1980 over the sport's traditional Olympic giants, the Soviet Union.

But while the U.S. team has been lost to professionalism and replaced by largely inexperienced youngsters, the Soviets have come back as strong as ever and look set to wreak revenge.

The two-man bob competition climaxes a winter of intrigue and mystery over the introduction of a new, slimmer Soviet machine which has sent rivals to the drawing-board in an attempt to copy its revolutionary design.

Switzerland, Austria, West Germany and Italy have hastily produced lookalikes but some may hesitate to use them because they have had little time to practise.

But the Soviets are alone in the four-man event with their new bob which, win or lose, will be the focus of attention. They and the East Germans should also dominate the luge events though a strong Italian team may produce a surprise.

In figure skating, Britain's World and European Ice Dance Champions, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, look certain to take the first gold medal with the rest battling for silver and bronze.

American Scott Hamilton, also a World Champion three times, will be challenged hard by Alexander Fadeyev of the Soviet Union, Brian Orser of Canada and West Germans Norbert Schramm and Rudi Cerne.

European Champion Katerina Witt of East Germany and U.S. World Champion Rosalynn Sumners are joint favourites in the women's event.

## Lendl defeats Mayer for semifinal place

TORONTO (R) — Ivan Lendl, swinging his racket wildly and chastising himself for every lost point, devastated American Gene Mayer 6-2, 6-1 Thursday night to clinch a semifinal berth in the \$250,000 Challenge Tennis Tournament at Toronto.

Yannick Noah of France and American Jimmy Connors also advanced to the semifinal round of this eight-man, round-robin tournament. Noah fought off a strong challenge from Canadian Glenn Michibata and Connors beat Jose Higuera of Spain.

"He makes me work very hard because he plays the ball very fast," the Czechoslovak said of Mayer. "I played very well today.

I play well, I don't let him run around me."

Noah, the 1983 French Open Champion, was down 2-4 in the second set but then Michibata appeared to lose his composure, allowing the Frenchman to charge back for a 6-4, 6-4 victory.

Connors defeated Higuera 6-2, 6-2.

Lendl, Noah and Connors all have perfect 2-0 records. Connors faces Noah in the next round, with the loser meeting Lendl in the semifinals, while Michibata plays Higuera.

Mayer will face Wojtek Fibak of Poland, who edged out Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5 earlier Thursday night.

## Grand Prix Masters may be moved forward a month

PARIS (R) — The Men's International Professional Tennis Council is discussing moving the Grand Prix Masters Tournament forward a month to December.

International Tennis Federation President Philippe Chatrier said Friday.

Chatrier said top players were unhappy that the tournament, which marks the culmination of the Grand Prix circuit, takes place more than a month after the completion of the circuit.

World number one John McEnroe and other high-ranked players have said they experience difficulty in getting motivated after a long break during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Referring to rumours that the Masters might be moved from New York next year because of financial problems facing Madison Square Gardens, Chatrier said: "There's no question at the moment of moving it out of New York."

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12	Benz D302 37p bus	1	
13	Man 16,000L water lanktruck	1	Customs duty unpaid.
14	Magirus Deutz 6 M <sup>3</sup> con'c mixer truck	2	Temporary admission status.
15	Benz 2624 6 M <sup>3</sup> con'c mixer truck	2	Buyer should pay duty.
16	750L dumper	3	
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Note: Other various construction tools are available for sale. Those interested in making offers should visit the branch office, Jabel Hussein (opposite Ministry of Health: Tel: 664458, 665224), on the 6th of Feb. at 10:00 a.m.

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in addition to its daily performances at 3:00-6:00-8:15 p.m.

and on Thursdays and Saturdays every week.

The shows now start at: 3:00-6:00-8:15-10:15 p.m.

## JOB OPPORTUNITY

A European company operating in Jordan have a vacancy for an electrical engineer who just received his registration from the Jordan Engineering Association, with good command of English and a valid Jordanian driving licence.

For interviews contact Mr. Kotai  
Tel: 843555 Ext. 1852

## SECRETARY WANTED

Local Jordanian company requires a qualified English-speaking secretary with past experience in general secretarial duties.

Please contact Tel. 660412 Amman, for interview

## DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms (one master), salon, sitting and dining rooms, all wall-to-wall carpeted and with wall-paper fitted. Telephone and all electrical appliances available.

Location: Shmeisani, overlooking the Birds' Garden.  
Contact tel: 663701, Mr. Ghassan, from 3 - 5 p.m.



## Volvo may recover on Saga Petroleum

STOCKHOLM (R) — Volvo, whose record 1983 profits were marred by the heavy losses of its oil trading subsidiary, is likely to reap a major windfall from one of its offshore investments in Norway, Norwegian oil sources said.

Saga Petroleum, a private Norwegian oil company partly owned by Volvo, could make a net profit of up to billion Norwegian crowns (\$1.27 billion) from a 10 per cent stake in North Sea oil block 34/7, reported by Norwegian industry sources last week to have been allotted to Saga, they said.

The block's recoverable reserves are estimated at between one billion and two and a half billion barrels of crude oil, they added.

Volvo took a 20 per cent stake in Saga Petroleum in 1983 in return for a badly-needed cash injection in the oil company.

Stock market analysts in Stockholm said Volvo's share of Saga's profits from the field would amply compensate for the losses suffered by its oil trading subsidiary, Scandinavian Trading Company (STC).

Volvo, Scandinavia's largest industrial concern, last month reported a record 1983 profit of 4.25 billion Swedish crowns (\$524 million), up 43 per cent from 1982.

But STC, one of the world's largest independent oil traders, lost 649 million crowns (\$81 million) forcing Volvo to mount a financial rescue for its biggest subsidiary.

Investor confidence in Volvo strengthened after the results, with analysts forecasting even larger profits in 1984.

Volvo has for some years followed a deliberate policy of diversifying into energy, food and trading to end its dependence on the erratic car industry.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Britain to create six free ports

LONDON (R) — Britain unveiled plans Thursday to set up its first six freeports. Three airports and three seaports — chosen from 45 applicants — would be run by separate companies. Junior Finance Minister Barney Hayhoe told parliament the government would introduce laws to set up the ports next month. The experiment will be formally reviewed after five years. The freeport is a fenced-off zone where goods are tax and tariff free provided they are re-exported. Senior customs officials opposed the idea, saying it could encourage smuggling. An estimated 400 freeports are already in operation around the world.

### Saudi-Pakistani trade increases

JEDDAH (OPECNA) — Trade between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is increasing rapidly with the kingdom ranking as the second biggest buyer of Pakistani goods. Pakistani Industrial Production Minister Saeed Qadir said here exports to the kingdom rose to \$252.56 million in 1982-83 from \$183.5 million the previous year — an increase of 38 per cent. Mr. Qadir said the kingdom was also a good market for importing Pakistani engineering and agricultural equipment including pumps, diesel engines and tractors.

### Citibank Manila to repay dollar deposits

MANILA (R) — Citibank Manila will now be allowed to repay dollar deposits made with it after a freeze imposed by the Philippines central bank last October, a Citibank spokesman said Thursday. As a result of a misunderstanding about Citibank Manila's foreign banks had continued making deposits only to realise later they could not get their money back. Many banks said they thought they were not dealing with a local bank. Citibank's Manila branch said that it was obliged to follow the law. Bankers estimated that the total of frozen deposits at up to \$1 billion. Only about 15 per cent of this was expected to be freed as deposits made before Oct. 14 remain frozen.

### G.M. wins Turkish contract

ANKARA (R) — General Motors (G.M.) of the United States Thursday signed a contract with Turkish state railways for 52 locomotives and concluded an agreement to jointly manufacture diesel electric engines in Turkey, officials of both companies said. They told reporters the purchase contract for 39 turbo-compressor 2,200 horsepower locomotives and 13 other engines was worth \$48.5 million covered by a credit from a consortium of commercial banks. The companies will manufacture a so far unspecified number of 2,200 and 3,300 horsepower diesel electric locomotives over 10 years, the officials said without giving the value of the agreement.

### Kanematsu Goho to buy Soviet crude oil

TOKYO (OPECNA) — The Japanese company, Kanematsu Goho, was reported Thursday to have concluded a contract with the Soviet Union to import 10,000 b/d of Ural crude this year for resale to Europe. The arrangement — which would make Kanematsu the third Japanese firm to import Soviet oil — is said to be worth \$1 billion.

### Unemployment in U.K. soars to 13.4%

LONDON (R) — Unemployment in Britain rose to January to 3,199,678 after falling during the previous three months, the employment ministry reported Thursday. Last month's figure represents 13.4 per cent of the work force and a jump of 120,000 on the December total. The Confederation of British Industry said on Tuesday that many of its members had started modest labour recruitment but the loss of manufacturing jobs still outnumbered the gains.

### India plans major gas pipeline network

NEW DELHI (R) — India Wednesday announced the setting up of a new state corporation to handle its natural gas resources and said it was planning a multi-billion dollar pipeline network across the country to feed its industries.

## Kohl, Mitterrand fail to solve E.C. problems

EDENKOBEN, West Germany (R) — A solution to the financial problems of the European Community (E.C.) seemed no nearer Friday after an inconclusive France-German summit.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand agreed after four hours of informal talks to meet again in Paris on Feb. 24.

A further sign that time is running out was the French leader's announcement that he plans to visit seven community capitals in the next 18 days.

Mr. Mitterrand is president of the community until the end of June and he has staked his personal prestige on saving it from financial collapse.

He is under pressure to come up with answers by the next community summit in Brussels starting on March 19, or at the latest by a June summit in Paris.

Government sources in Bonn said it was hoped France and West Germany would make progress on bilateral issues as a significant move towards solving the 10-nation community's overall problems.

Member states agree that the big issue facing the community, which stands to run out of money this year, is reform of farm price support policies which account for two-thirds of its funds.

A first step would be agreement between Paris and Bonn over the complicated cross-border taxes, known as Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's), which govern farm prices.

France wants them abolished because they favour farmers in countries with strong currencies, like West Germany, and cut the income of farmers in France and Italy.

West Germany is prepared to

consider a gradual phasing out of the tax, but wants prices subsequently pegged to the community's strongest currency.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman Mr. Juergen Sudhoff told reporters that Mr. Mitterrand had put forward some new proposals and that these would be carefully studied.

He gave no details, but Mr. Mitterrand spokesman Mr. Michel Vouzeille indicated that France wanted to tackle community problems individually, rather than collectively.

This goes against Bonn's insistence that the community cannot receive additional funding until all major issues are resolved.

Under a formula drawn up at a summit conference in Stuttgart last June, the community can only get more funds after agreement has been reached on drastic reforms of its agricultural and financial policies and firm timetable has been fixed for the admission to the community of Spain and Portugal.

There must also be accord over uneven budget contributions by member states, notably Britain which complains it pays too much.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared to be relying heavily on West German support when he told a press conference here that it was now up to Bonn to respond to his new ideas.

He has been accused of being less than enthusiastic over Spanish and Portuguese membership for fear that their cheap fruit, vegetables and wine would undercut French prices and further upset his country's militant farm lobby.

## Reagan stresses free trade

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Thursday he was firmly against intervening on currency markets to depress the value of the dollar.

"Intervention in the foreign exchange market would be an exercise in futility that would probably enrich currency speculators at the expense of American taxpayers," Mr. Reagan told Congress in his annual economic report.

Mr. Reagan also rejected calls by some congressmen for the Federal Reserve Board, America's central bank, to pump more money into the economy to help cut interest rates.

"The only monetary policy that can bring interest rates down, and keep them down, is one that promotes confidence that inflation will continue to decline in the years ahead," he said of the board's relatively tight monetary policies.

But Mr. Reagan said he did support the board's current policy of modest money growth to foster recovery but keep inflation low.

The president said he continued to oppose calls for trade protectionism despite a sharp rise in the dollar which has hurt the exports of U.S. farmers and businesses.

"Despite these problems, I remain committed to the principle of free trade as the best way to bring the benefits of competition to American consumers and businesses," Mr. Reagan said.

## 'West hinders progress'

GENEVA (R) — A representative of the Soviet Union Thursday blamed policies of the United States and the NATO alliance for holding up Third World development. Representatives of more than 100 countries are attending talks under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), aimed at reviving stalled North-South dialogue on development. Soviet delegate Mr. Boris Pichouguine said the U.N. strategy for development had shown a lack of results "due above all to the exacerbation of tensions resulting from the policies of the United States and members of NATO." "In particular measures should be taken to eradicate the practice of using economic links to exert political pressure and to counter the negative effects of trans-national companies operating in developing countries," he said. "The positive impact of the socialist countries would be enhanced if it was not hindered by the need to spend so much on defence," he added.

## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Although there can be some possible upsets early in the day, you will find that it is possible for you to maintain some pretty definite advancement towards future goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) While secretive situations are working themselves out, you have the time to plan the future more wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may be disappointed by a friend in the morning, but later you find that others are congenial and helpful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can handle outside duties very well, except in the early morning, so keep busy. The evening is fine for socializing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) There may be some small change in some venture you have started, but take this in your stride.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Some small slight on the part of your mate should be forgotten and more thought can bring greater happiness. Drive wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may not agree on one point with partners, but be willing to compromise and all is well. Attend a social function.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get at those important duties for which you have little time during the busy work week. Take health treatments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Fine another kind of pleasure that does not cost too much so that you need not get into debt. Avoid an irate loved one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get that situation at home fixed up before you go out on the town, as you want to do. Conversations prove interesting.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more careful in driving and then you can visit friends and relatives. Be careful with money today, too.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Even if one financial affair is disappointing, look into various other that can prove to be most successful.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Carry through with plans you made instead of doing something drastic. Go after your personal aims in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will easily get tired of projects begun and will quickly turn to other things. Teach to be more persevering. Teach to be more objective and avoid hypersensitivity and a martyr complex. Emphasize sports and health.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed higher, helped by the trend on Wall Street, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 8.7 at 832.8.

Life insurances advanced with Prudential up 28p to 925 and Sun Life 34p higher at 697. In firm insurance brokers, C.E. Heath gained 18p at 371 and Hogg Robinson 9p to 371.

Government bonds gained up to ½ point in quiet trading with official supplies of the £250 million 9½ per cent treasury 1988 stock being exhausted, dealers said. Gold shares were off the highs as the bullion price retreated from overnight levels: U.S. shares were quietly mixed.

B.P. was 7p higher in reaction to news it is to apply for a license to drill the Scottish Firth of Clyde and Britoil gained 10p at 236.

BAT Industries shed 2p at 190 after it announced a fall in cigarette consumption when detailing reorganisation plans. BHO was 36p firmer at 914 after increased interim profits. In mixed electronics, Standard Telephone rose 8p to 282.

Amoog leading industrials, ICI was up 8p at 602, Glaxo rose 20p to 785, TI Group gained 12p at 214 and Bowater gained a cent 3p at 288.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4180/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2457/60	Canadian dollars
	2.7650/60	West German marks
	3.1155/70	Dutch guilders
	2.2235/45	Swiss francs
	56.60/64	Belgian francs
	8.4820/50	French francs
	1691.00/1693.00	Italian lire
	233.55/65	Japanese yen
	8.1000/1100	Swedish crowns
	7.8075/8175	Norwegian crowns
	10.0350/0450	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	382.10/382.60	U.S. dollars

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"When I was a kid I liked CHOCOLATE-flavored milk. Now I like BEER-flavored milk. So what?"

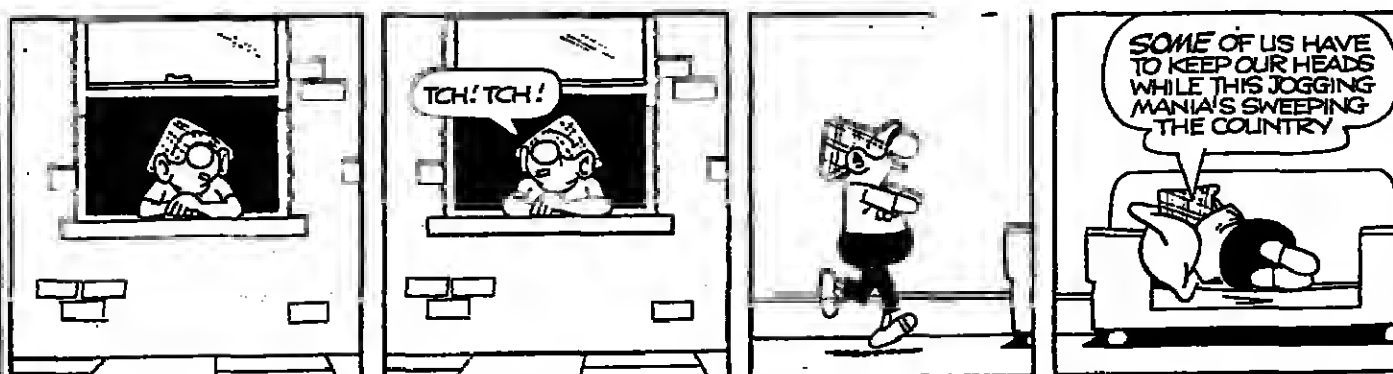
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



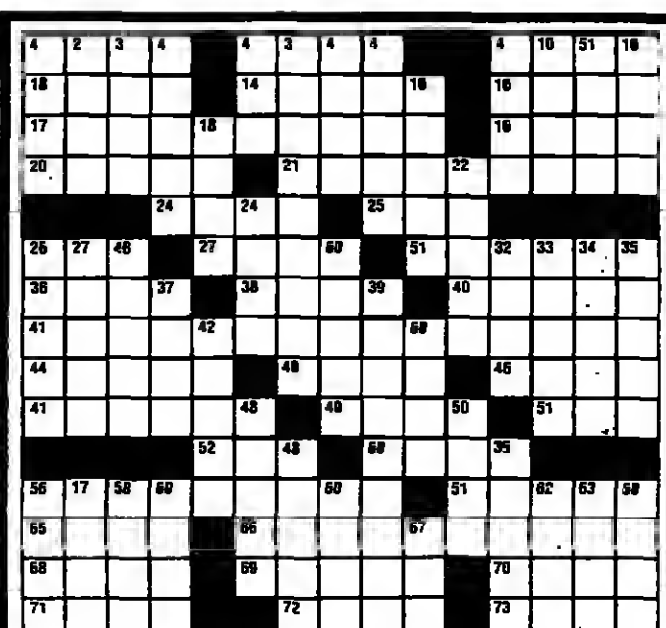
## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword

By Dody Smith

ACROSS	29 European	52 Scoundrel	28 "— kick out of you"
1 Chirp	31 Primitive	54 Containers	56 Melancholy
5 Sacred	36 Grandiose	61 Caulking	32 Strays
9 Back of	38 Atr. river	65 Fr. friend	33 Old-womanish
13 Cruising	40 Kovacs	66 Aune	34 Hitchhiker
14 C.L. name	41 Space	68 Hue	35 Gerns
16 Eager	44 Communion	69 Ledger	37 "A woman hath nine lives"
17 Space shuttle	45 Vand	70 Taverns	38 Geometric shape
19 Chant	46 Carole	71 Therefore	42 Cessation of hostility
20 Melville	47 Body opening	72 Took a bus	43 Voice
21 Small cup	48 Poses	73 Malarky!	44 Dinner course
23 Portico of old Greece	51 Hesitation		45 Men
25 Resort			46 "Honest —"
26 "What a good boy —"			47 Odes
			48 "Bus Stop"
			49 author
			50 Appears
			51 Space group
			52 Arabian latters
			53 Rara —
			54 Jewelry of a kind
			55 Advantage
			56 Stumbles
			57 Allows
			58 Candle
			59 A Chaplin
			60 Silkworm
			61 Syrup source
			62 Game like bingo
			63 Vases
			64 Net
			65 Canonized one: abbr.



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# Chad rebel delegation arrives in Paris

PARIS (R) — Three aides of Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei arrived unexpectedly in Paris Thursday night and asked to meet President Francois Mitterrand's advisers, informed sources said Friday.

The Presidential Palace refused to say whether meetings were planned but would not exclude them in principle.

The arrival of the three men — Ushamat Abba Said, Facho Balam and Allahou Taher — coincided with a fresh diplomatic initiative by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, due in Addis Ababa Friday from the Chad capital of N'Djamena.

Mr. Goukouni's spokesman in Paris, Abdelrahman Moussa, said the delegation had come here to express displeasure over the exclusion of the Libyan-backed rebel government of National Unity from Cheysson's peace-seeking mission.

France has 3,000 troops in Chad backing the forces of President Hissene Habre. French officials say they are there to prevent a Libyan takeover and not to get

embroiled in the civil war, which has rumbled on and off for some 18 years.

The Ethiopian capital is the home of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which all sides say is the right forum for resolving the 18-year Chad conflict.

Mr. Cheysson, whose tour will end in Libya, was given a full briefing Thursday by Mr. Habre, whose army has reported renewed clashes in the north-east with Libyan-backed rebels.

The current OAU chairman, Ethiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, convened such talks in Addis Ababa last month, but they collapsed when Mr. Habre refused to attend.

Rebel Leader Goukouni Oueddei was given a high-protocol welcome by Mr. Mengistu, which Mr. Habre considered was intended to put the government and

its opponents on the same level.

The pro-Soviet Ethiopian leader is viewed from N'Djamena as biased in Mr. Goukouni's favour and against Mr. Habre, who seized power in 1982 with financial help from "moderate" and pro-Western African states.

The last and most critical stage of Mr. Cheysson's tour will be Tripoli, whose support has allowed the rebels to keep control of northern Chad. Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi feels that neighbouring Chad is as much within his legitimate sphere of influence as it is within France's, the former colonial power.

The influential Paris daily Le Monde reported last week that Mr. Qadhafi wanted a "man-to-man" meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand to discuss the whole Chad problem and it is possible he might press Mr. Cheysson to arrange such an encounter.

In Paris the French Defence Ministry Thursday denied a Libya News Agency (JANA) report that four French soldiers had been killed during fighting between rebels and government troops in Chad.

## Soviet election meetings begin

MOSCOW (R) — Candidates in the elections to the Supreme Soviet due on March 4 began their meetings with the public Friday.

Though no alternative choice of candidates is offered to Soviet citizens, the official media are giving priority treatment to the election, with television news broadcasting interviews with worker candidates almost nightly.

President Yuri Andropov, aiming out of sight for over five months, is standing for Moscow's Proletarsky district and should appear at a public gathering, if only of a chosen few within the Kremlin, to make the traditional speech of a candidate.

He would normally also be expected to cast his vote at one of the polling stations.

A senior Communist Party official, reassuring Soviet citizens of their system's democracy four weeks before elections, told party workers Friday that reacting to letters from the public was a priority task.

Boris Yakovlev, head of the Communist Party Central Committee's correspondence department, said in an article in the official daily Pravda the most important letters received by the party were considered by politburo members themselves.

## Malaysia's top judge proclaimed Sultan

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's top judge, Raja Tun Azlan Shah, Friday was proclaimed Sultan of Perak at the funeral of his cousin, Sultan Idris Shah, in the northwest town of Kuala Kangsar.

The 55-year-old old Raja was sworn in as the 34th ruler of his home state to succeed the late Sultan Idris, 59, who was widely expected to become Malaysia's king in April. He died of a heart attack last Tuesday.

After a brief ceremony at the Royal Palace Raja Azlan joined the king, the prime minister and thousands of other mourners behind the yellow-draped bier which bore the late sultan to the royal mausoleum at the imposing Ubudiah Mosque.

The funeral was carried live by state radio and television which has stopped broadcasting all entertainment programmes since Wednesday as a mark of respect. The chief minister of Perak has declared 100 days of mourning throughout the state.

The late sultan was a frontrunner for the kingship which the country's nine hereditary state rulers rotate among themselves, choosing a new monarch every five years.

The sultan's death throws open the question of succession which was highlighted during a bitter five-month row last year between the sultans and the elected government of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahatir Mohammad over legislation to curb the power of the monarchy.

He said he received a "barrage" of death threats afterwards. The reports said the Arab League, which embraces 23 Arab governments and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), gave \$100,000 to Rev. Jackson's Operation Push (People United to Save Humanity) and another \$100,000 to an affiliate between 1978 and 1982.

"People threatened to kill me, threatened to blow up my office about this Arab money thing — as if the money came to me personally, as opposed to it coming to help our children," Rev. Jackson said.

Operation Push aids black youth. Rev. Jackson was quoted by the Boston Globe as saying there was nothing illegal about taking money from the Arab League.

New York Mayor Edward Koch, a Democrat who is one of the country's most prominent Jewish politicians, said Rev. Jackson was "anti-Israel", adding: "anybody who takes money from the Arab League is supportive of the Arab League's position."

The league has "only one position — it's the destruction of Israel," Mr. Koch said.

Rev. Jackson has consistently rejected charges that he is anti-Israel.

O'Neill backs Mondale

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. House of Representatives Speaker, Thomas O'Neill, endorsed former Vice-President Walter Mondale for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

## Thatcher meets Kadar for talks

BUDAPEST (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Hungarian Communist Party Chief Janos Kadar Friday for talks that both leaders hope will lead to a relaxation of East-West tensions.

Mrs. Thatcher said in a radio interview before the meeting that there would be no results immediately.

The prime minister was greeted by a smiling Kadar at the Hungarian parliament building in Budapest.

Mrs. Thatcher said she hoped their meeting would be the first step of a long journey. The talks were expected to last two hours.

Earlier Mrs. Thatcher held talks lasting 45 minutes with Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and also met President Pal Losonczi.

She began her first official visit to an Eastern Bloc country with a ceremony at Heroes Square, a national monument built 100 years ago to commemorate the arrival of Hungarians to this region of Europe 1,000 years previously.

Dressed in black, she laid a wreath on the mist-shrouded monument that was the site of bloody street battles in 1956 when Soviet tanks put down the Hungarian uprising.

Hundreds of onlookers stopped on their way to work to watch the ceremony and to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Thatcher, once dubbed the "Iron Lady" by the Soviet press because of her uncompromising stand on East-West issues.

The British leader is widely admired in Hungary as a forceful personality on the world political stage.

She is expected to develop a theme of improved relations between the power blocs at a banquet scheduled for Friday night at which her host, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, will also speak.

## Britain, Argentina swap signals on Falklands

CARACAS (R) — Britain and Argentina have been exchanging signals on their dispute over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands, and Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo says he sees hope for progress despite London's rejection of a proposal from Buenos Aires.

The British government Thursday turned down a call by Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin for a United Nations peacekeeping force on the Falklands while negotiations go on between the two countries over the South Atlantic islands.

But the British Foreign Office said London had sent specific ideas to the new civilian government in Argentina on improving relations, broke during the 1982 war over the islands which Britain rules as a colony.

Commenting on the British rejection of Argentina's proposal,

Mr. Caputo told Reuters: "We are disappointed, but we do not feel all possibilities have been exhausted. We have plenty of imagination."

Mr. Caputo and Mr. Alfonsin were in Caracas for the inauguration of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Mr. Alfonsin met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here and briefed him on the Argentine plan, which also calls for Britain to lift its 150-mile (225 kilometre) exclusion zone round the islands and to guarantee it would not continue to fortify them.

Before the meetings, Mr. Shultz restated at a news conference that the United States supported a peaceful solution of the dispute. A senior U.S. official said that during the talks with Mr. Alfonsin, Mr. Shultz did not comment on

the Argentine formula.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher repeated in parliament Thursday that she refused to discuss sovereignty over the islands but said she believed better relations with Argentina would be in both countries' interests.

The Foreign Office, rejecting Mr. Alfonsin's proposal, said the Argentine plan's main points "are known to be unacceptable to the British government."

But a spokesman said later: "Last week, we put some specific ideas to the Argentine government in a confidential approach ..."

We look forward to receiving the Argentine reply."

Official sources in London said Britain was stressing the seriousness of its intentions by keeping details of the message to Argentina secret.

## Soviet-Norwegian ties at new low

OSLO (R) — Relations between Norway and the Soviet Union plunged to a new low Thursday with an announcement that the Norwegians had cancelled a parliamentary visit to Moscow because of a spying scandal.

An official statement said the Norwegian Parliament had sent a letter to the Soviet embassy in Oslo, informing it of the cancellation following the expulsion of five Soviet diplomats.

The expulsions came after the arrest of Norwegian Foreign Ministry official Asne Treholt who had admitted spying for Moscow.

This is the second time the parliamentary visit, at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, has been cancelled. The first cancellation followed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan three years ago.

Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said Thursday the

spy affair had seriously injured relations between Norway and the Soviet Union but he said they should remain businesslike.

Norwegian government sources said visits by leading Soviet politicians and talks about matters of interest to both countries should take place as planned.

Asked if relations between Norway, a NATO member, and the Soviet Union were frozen, Mr. Willoch told Reuters:

"Our reaction (to the espionage affair) is clear, firm and adequate to the serious nature of the situation. (But) businesslike relations between the two neighbour countries should be maintained."

Government sources said this was a clear signal to the Norwegian public and the Soviet Union that Norway would not make any move to freeze relations altogether.

Further evidence that Norway was trying to steer a cautious course was the government's advice to its Moscow Ambassador Dagfinn Stenseth last week to delay a trip home for his father's 80th birthday in case the Soviet Union concluded that the trip was a political or diplomatic reaction, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Sverre Stray said Wednesday that no decision had been taken on whether visits here in April by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Nikolai Mal'tsev and Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Baibakov in June would be cancelled.

A meeting of the mixed Norwegian-Soviet Economic Commission is also scheduled prior to the visit of Mr. Baibakov, he is chairman of Gosplan, the powerful Soviet planning commission.

## U.S. group warns against re-arming Japan

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. defence study group said Thursday that a Japan heavily re-armed under pressure from the United States would frighten its Asian neighbours and could pose a threat to U.S. interests.

The Centre for Defence Information, a frequent critic of U.S. military policies, gave the warning in the latest issue of its publication, Defence Monitor.

"By pushing Japan to expand its military, the United States threatens to create a military force that may not be responsive to U.S. interests," it said.

Contrary to the idea that Japan was getting "a free ride", it actually ranked eighth worldwide in military spending, ahead of most North Atlantic Treaty Org-

anisation (NATO) nations, the group said.

Additional air and naval strength which Washington is urging so Japan can defend its own sea and air lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) away, may enable Tokyo to project military force throughout the Pacific region, the centre said.

"Some Asians fear that the 1,000 mile plan is only the first step. Once Japan has the capacity to patrol that far, what's to stop it from patrolling 1,500 or 3,000 miles" it said.

The study, entitled the Defence of Japan: Should the Rising Sun Rise Again?, said officials in China, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea and Singapore had all expressed fears of a re-armed Japan.

It said Japan was already ranked fifth worldwide in the number of frigates and destroyers it had, eighth in submarines and 15th in air power.

While holding arms spending below one per cent of its gross national product, Japan had increased its military budgets by about eight per cent a year over the last decade, tapering off to a planned 6.8 per cent this year, it said.

Most U.S. allies in Western Europe had failed to meet the NATO goal of boosting arms spending by three per cent a year.

If Japan responded fully to U.S. pressure, the study said, it would have a jet fighter force comparable to Britain's, and the best anti-submarine capability in the region.

## China enters year of rat with glitter, good humour

PEKING (R) — China entered the year of the rat Thursday unrepentantly glitter and good humour, but tempered by earnest calls for national reunification and stern warnings to its southern neighbour Vietnam.

At the stroke of midnight, the incessant chatter of rockets and firecrackers in the streets suddenly turned into a storm of sound and the freezing night air was lit with green, red and yellow flashes.

This year is particularly significant as the first of a new 60-year lunar calendar cycle, comparable to the start of a new century in the West.

As China enters the new era under paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, the traditional character of the rat is perhaps apt — small but smart, quick-witted and with a highly-developed instinct for survival.

Hundreds of millions of Chinese sat glued to television sets Wednesday night watching a six-hour new year spectacular until long past their usual bedtime.

The show set the tone of the festivities — somewhere between lighthearted rejoicing and political propaganda.

With a Taiwanese host and singing stars from Hong Kong, it made frequent references to national reunification.

As New Year approached, host Huang Yiang stepped onto stage with other recent arrivals to the mainland from Nationalist Taiwan.

The mood became nostalgic, soulful. Taiwan airforce defector Li Dawei sang a traditional song to an accordion accompaniment.

The Hong Kong singers joined in. "No matter where, no matter when, the blood that runs through my veins comes straight from my Chinese heart," one star crooned.

A nationwide phone-in for individual requests and messages underlined the theme of unity.

The good humour was genuine. The sparkling audience of celebrities included several state-looking officials, but by the end, even they were jumping up and down, shouting and laughing.

As the year of the rat finally opened, a montage of screen images reminded people that although colour had returned to China after the grim extremism of Mao Tse-tung's last years, hard work and vigilance were still the order of the day.

The national papers carried pictures of Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang giving a New Year's Eve pep talk to border guards in Guangxi, on the tense frontier with Vietnam.

"Our borders are not yet safe, we must be ready to repel any aggressive intrusions by Vietnam," he said.

As Mr. Hu spoke, the Foreign Ministry in Peking was rejecting, as an insincere trick, the latest proposals from a Hanoi-dominated Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting for talks on the troubled region.

China has already brushed aside Vietnam's offer of a ceasefire over the Lunar New Year, which both observe. The pattern of mutual recriminations almost exactly mirrors last year's exchanges.

At home, the People's Daily drew attention to economic achievements under the present leadership. "We have started on the road to construct an essentially Chinese Socialism. We will continue the firm and unshakable policy of prosperity for all."

In a short five years, conditions have changed amazingly for the better," the paper said, in a clear reference to the policies of Mr. Deng and his reformist protégés since 1978.

Mr. Deng himself spent new year in Guangdong in the south, on an inspection tour. Head of State Li Xianmin and Premier Zhao Ziyang were in Peking where this morning they attended a reception at the Great Hall of the People.

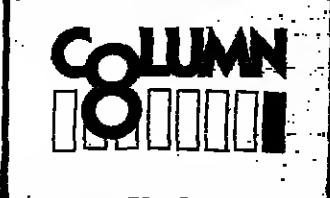
Mr. Li said the nation would continue to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the economy and urged all party members to fulfil the tasks set in last year's party rectification campaign, the New China News Agency reported.

Abroad, China would continue to oppose hegemonism, aggression and the arms race, he said. These are catch-phrases for what China sees as expansionism by the Soviet Union and Vietnam and for the arms race between the two superpowers.

In Peking's parks, acrobats and martial arts exponents, still-walkers and lion dancers were giving displays.

But the capital was uncannily quiet, the peace broken only by a few firecrackers. Most people, making the best of a rare four-day break, rested at home after a late night's feasting.

The city's rats were also keeping their heads down. City officials recently began a renewed drive to exterminate them.



## Best lavatory keepers awarded

LONDON (R) — The keepers of Britain's best and brightest public lavatory were presented with a mahogany lavatory seat bearing a brass plaque. Les Harding and Red Bedwell won the award from a bathroom firm after a newspaper competition in which readers gave 1,200 out of 2,700 votes for their spot in London's WC2 district. The two attendants spent their own money on painting and tiling the lavatory, owned by the local authority, and installing piped music and scented soap. "We are just flushed with pride," Mr. Bedwell said.

## Missing woman reclaims fortune

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, England (R) — A missing spinster who reappeared after three years, just before relatives inherited her £150,000 (\$210,000) estate, tried to explain the absence to her family. "I got fed up with living in a cul-de-sac and decided to go off to London," said 61-year-old Joan Upton. She disappeared from her home in Crawley, a quiet dormitory town for London commuters, in 1981 and spent three years working as a dishwasher and living in London hostels for vagrants. She was legally declared dead last August and her estate was due to be settled on five relatives in two weeks' time. "I want to see my family and explain everything," she told reporters after her reappearance in this east coast town. "They must feel cheated now that I have the money. I hope they won't be hurt." The matriarchal Upton, a quiet, domestic woman, embraced and kissed her cousin before the cameras while husband Maurice Gooding was saying of the money: "We never gave it a thought."

## Rod Stewart sued for divorce

LOS ANGELES (R) — British rock star Rod Stewart was sued for divorce Thursday by former model Alana Stewart who cited irreconcilable differences. Alana Stewart, married to Rod for nearly five years, left her husband in London and returned to Los Angeles with their two children — Kimberly, four and Sean, three — last Dec. 29 after a Christmas reconciliation attempt apparently failed. In her petition, filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court, Alana Stewart asked for support from her husband for herself and their children and sought physical custody of the children.

## Prostitutes demand payment in gold

MANILA (R) — Prostitutes working among itinerant gold-diggers in the southern Philippines are insisting on payment in gold dust or nuggets and refusing paper money, Manila newspapers reported Friday. "Because the peso is threatened with another devaluation, the women have issued strict terms of payment: A gram of gold dust or nuggets for an hour of sexual interlude. No paper money," the Metro Manila Times said. At current gold prices, this works out at about 160 pesos (\$11). The Manila Evening Post said: "Enterprising ladies have even brought with them their own miniature weighing scales."

## 100-year-old man marries teenager

NAIROBI (R) — Mohammad Aloo, aged 100, married a 14-year-old girl in a ceremony in north-eastern Kenya this week, the Kenya News Agency reported Friday. The bridegroom said it was a custom in his tribe, the Boran, for men to take young brides. The best man was aged 86.

## Moscow's population reaches 8.5 million

MOSCOW (R) — The population of Moscow has reached 8.5 million, TASS News Agency said Friday, a week after moves were announced to stop the influx of people to the city. Moscow Party Chief Viktor Grishin said last Friday it was time to stop the growth caused by workers coming from the provinces. Moscow is surrounded by a ring road intended to limit its expansion.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ983 ♠84 ♠74 ♠K652

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A. — Partner's cue-bid in clubs shows a maximum two no trump opening bid with good trump support.

Therefore, you need not be ashamed of your hand. Since you have no first-round control to cue-bid, bid five clubs to show the king in that suit.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠J ♠K8753 ♠Q103 ♠9872

The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 ♠ Double Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A. — If you elected to take any action at all, there is something about takeout doubles you don't understand. Had partner wanted to hear your best suit, he would have doubled one spade! Now he is making a penalty double of two spades and, since your hand includes a trump honor he thinks the enemy holds, you have an excellent hand for him. Pass.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠987532 ♠J6 ♠AK107 ♠A

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ?

What do you bid now?  
A. — You cannot be sure how useful your hand will be to partner, but you do know that you have at least an eight-card spade fit, and your hand should produce more tricks in a spade contract than at no trump. Jump to four spades. That is a shut-out bid — had you wanted to

investigate another contract, you had a wide choice of forcing bids available.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠7 ♠AK9 ♠Q10762 ♠AK83

Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

A. — Although you probably have the best hand at the table, there is no action you can take that is not fraught with danger. An overcall of one no trump asks for trouble if partner is weak: two diamonds is 1400 territory; and a double could lead to an unmanageable auction. Pass, and see what develops.

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK10954 ♠93 ♠6 ♠AKJ3

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 ?

What do you bid now?  
A. — You are too strong to just rebid two spades. Indeed, spades may not even be the right spot, which is why we dislike a jump to three spades. A bid of two clubs is most flexible. If partner passes, you are probably in the right spot. And if he does anything else, you can rebid spades to show a 6-4 distribution and a good hand.

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠732 ♠84 ♠AKQ74 ♠KQ6

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A. — This is simply a matter of addition. Partner has shown a balanced 19-20 points and you have 14 and a good five-card suit. To bid less than six no trump would be criminal negligence.

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